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THE TWELVE PAGES.

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4-30 P.M.				
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1st Aug.	ARABIA	7931		
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7851	MOLDAVIA	9509
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	7851	HIMALAYA	6985
29th ,,	KAFMORA	10509		
5th Sept.	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th ,,	CALEDONIA	7851		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		

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DUMBEA	4,686	Boyer	1st Oct. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th ,, ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. ,,
NERA	5538	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,

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NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. ,,

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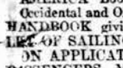

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LHASA	2,171	Fri. 24th July	6 a.m.*

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S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY 27th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

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24th July, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,894	G. Bartoin	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,386	F. Radosich	1st October 1908
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chimak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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KAUZLER	2000	Michelsen	10th Aug.
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st

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Suez	440	704	353	528	230	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	953	*1135	870	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	.....	July 25	.....
C. City of Paris	..	July 14	Aug. 15	.. ..
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	1909 Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English booksellling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot, Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir. Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

LADIES' LIMERICK COMPETITION.—Prizes Rs. 50. Send Rs. 1-12 for one half-inch "SPARLING'S PATENT" LOCK, Post Free, and Stamped Envelope for Limerick, &c.:—L. S. Competition, care of Lessee, "SPARLING'S PATENTS," Aligarh, U. P.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Details of Rates and translations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Dak Companies. Photos of interest along the Route. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

THE OLD ALLEGIANCE. By Hubert Wales, Author of "The Yoke," "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers," &c.

THE HEART LINE. By Gelett Burgess, Author of "The White Cat," &c.

THE SHADOW OF A VENDETTA. By A. C. Gunter, Author of "The Empty Hotel."

THE PEDESTAL. By Desmond Coke, Author of "The Comedy of Age," &c.

LOVE'S SHADOW. By Ada Leverson, Author of "The Twelfth Hour."

BURIED ALIVE. By Arnold Bennett, Author of "The Grand Babylon Hotel."

THE EDGE O'BEYOND. By Gertrude Page, Author of "Love in the Wilderness."

FIVE NIGHTS. By Victoria Cross, Author of "Anna Lombard."

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Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

J. S. MILNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.

POONA 1st EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1st AUGUST 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 27th July 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 19TH JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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AT THE
TOWN HALL,
9-30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1908.

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COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette,
OF JUNE 20th.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRIOURA, Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchanges, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy: also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Choice and varied Assortment of Japanese Curios.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bank Street, 1st Floor, opposite Government Central Press, a consignment of 20 cases Japanese curios, just landed ex s. s. "Mayori Maru" from Kobe, on account of the consigner, consisting of awata koro and vases, jars, bowls, old porcelain and satsuma blue vases, plates, buttons, buckles, kochi jardinieres and pedestals, sets of vases and kore, kutani tea sets, awagi wall vases, kyoto and nagoya cloisonne vases, silk and satin table and cushion covers, ladies' hand-bags, silk embroidered mantle covers, coseys, hall hangings, etc.

The above is on view.

N.B.—An inspection of the goods is invited as the invoice consists of several special and valuable pieces of Japanese curios, good for drawingroom and hall decoration.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as mirrored cabinets, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing, washhand and writing tables, chest of drawers, iron safes.

2 cottage pianos by James and Sons and C. Curtis.

1 D. B. 12 bore gun by T. Bland and Sons.

1 Miniature Martin Henry Sporting rifle.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bejonji Dosabhai Motiwalla, an insolvent—1 cutting machine by Karl Krause and 1 treadle machine by Chandler and Price.

By order of Messrs. Pathak Shah and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Govindrao Maherwan, proprietor G. R. Works of Agra.

1 case containing tobacco cutting and pressing machine pattern "B" 3.

1 case containing cigarette making machine producing 3,000 to 4,000 rubber cigarettes per day.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 531 of 1908. (Abas Chandroo Patel vs. Daood Mahomed and others.)

1 steel rubber-tyred victoria with grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of New Household Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold & Co., valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of large sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry and velvet, large size bevelled mirror, chiffoniers and cabinets, ornament stands, jardiniers, fancy glass screen, corner cabinets, hat-stand, fancy teapoys, marble-topped teapoys, new designed bedsteads, bevelled mirror, single and double almirahs and wardrobe, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, reclining sofas, Curzen easychairs, revolving and plain topped office tables of 2, 4 and 6 drawers, revolving office chairs, revolving bookstand, glass door book cases, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Waterloo Mansions near the Wellington Fountain, Fort (near the Elphinstone College) by order of the concerned, stock-in-trade belonging to Messrs. Connor Gerard & Co., consisting of valuable and neat-made French-polished Artistic design teakwood and Mahoganized household furniture, such as upholstered sofas, lady's and gent's easychairs, light chairs, teapoys, cabinet, book-cases, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, almirahs, cub-boards, pieces of rich silk furniture tapestries, cretoone, chints, curtain cloth, billiard requisites, glass door shop cupboard, iron safe, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at BYCULLA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.

Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff,
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 5.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 25th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, except the house belonging to Manik Govind, the ground below which is let out on Fazandari Tenure, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1627 yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 76, Collector's New No. 13573, Old Survey Nos. 335, 336 and New Survey No. 4-3595, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its E Ward under Ward Nos. 7565, 7567 and Street Nos. 16 and 1, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Doming Souza, and on or towards the South by the Foot Over-Bridge of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on or towards the East by the Chambar Street and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 24TH JULY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 84, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 112-154, Case No. 177, Bhandari Street.

Building Street Nos. 146-148, 152-154, 24-26, Case No. 236, 237, 239, Erskine Road and Baloe Street.

Building Street Nos. 17-19. 8-9, Case No. 235, 509, Old Nagpada and Nowrojee Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH JULY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 21TH JULY, 1908.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab, Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Flour Mills Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed 1 or 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent, per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GRIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY:	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

WEALTH:
THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without ambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!
Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 16s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/-per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the
Anglo-American Finance Corporation,
41, King William Street, London, E. C.,
England.

Rowland's Kalydor
A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the
FACE AND NECK
beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the
SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH
and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.
Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED
BY USING
Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.
It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.
Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.
Sold by Stores, Chemists, & A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Fruit, Alkaline and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Nitric and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, quickens the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and counteracting vicious or impaired secretion.
For sale by chemists.
Wilson & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
Lennon & Co., 55 Esplanade Rd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowkis No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Largo Law 2,541 tons Captain O. H. Henderson will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Terrier 1,007 tons Captain H. Berg sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c with a general cargo.

The steamer Salahadji 1,235 tons Captain W. G. Van Rijim will sail to-day for Colombo with the same botton cargo,

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itria 3,419 tons Captain H. C. Fenwick sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The S. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons Captain F. W. Fry, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Othello 3,327 tons Captain H. Bradley arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 22nd July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Lieut La Touche.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 23.

Arcadia.....3518 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alasi.....2324 Fruin Bell .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Brazsiliana .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Brs Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
Dwarka.....759 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson .....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1663 DeLotine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Rhodan .....K N & Co
Kirby Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar.....4601 Bullett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Bailey .....M M & Co
Monsoori.....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mombassa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Nownel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Othello.....3327 Bradley...Hull ...Finlay Muir & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1913 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Amcar...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2840 Stanhore.....W & A Graham & Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2376 Ward .....Bombay Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto.....Bombay & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	27-7	Newport	K N & Co
H Naderi...	1161	Gray ...	Busreh	9-8	N F B & P S N Co
F Yebeshi Maru...		Kon Kobe		22-7	N Y Keisha
K Labuan.	2293	Rees...	Dunkirk ...	28-7	W & A G & Co
N Hyndford...	2775	Howie	Philadelphia	1-8	R A Willis
O Mozaffari.	1387	Molohy	R S Ports	30-7	B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels.	3554	Schmidt.	K'chi	29-7	W&A Graham & Co

H W P D

Kaveri...	553	Mahomed...	B'nager....	22-7...	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....	547	Hoosein...	Repairing	N F Bo	S N Co Ld

M W D D

Moshtari.....	1110	Gore...	Busreh	26-7..	B & P S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britannia...	1970	Garrick...	L'pool	31-7 W & A G & Co
4	Avristan...	1821	Watt..	London	25-7 E Latham & Co
5	City of Manchester		Findlay	K'chi	27-7 K N & Co
6	Trieste..	3203	Clinnak...	Trieste	28 7 A L S N Co Ld
7	Vorwaerts.	3727	Bednarz ...	Kobe	25-7 A L S N Co
8	F Ferdinand	3873	Nitsche	Trieste	1-8 A L S N Co
10 & 11	City of Paris	5909	O'bell.	K'chi	26-7 K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia...	4167	Spicer	London.....	1-8 P & O Co
14	Lhasa.....	941	Tipper...	K'chi	24-7 N F M M & Co
15	Nerbudda...	1960	Butler ...	Busreh	28-7 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Othello s	Bradley	Middlesbro, June 13

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Berne s	Stockwell	Rangoon
	Dumra s	Cole	Persian Gulf &c
	Itinda s	Alton	Karachi
	Lalpoora s	Fry	Calcutta
	Itria s	Fenwick	Rangoon
	Terrier s	Berg.....	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Largo Law Henderson, for Calcutta.
" Salahadji Van Rijin, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer City of Manchester, for Liverpool &c.
" Othello, for Hull &c.
" Warora, for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Goleonda, left Aden, on the 22nd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chanda, left Portsaid afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 17th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—465 bales wool and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 60 bales wool, Cassum Joosub ; 26 bales wool, F Goculdass ; 70 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 70 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 45 bales wool, R Tatan ; 53 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co ; 750 tons, manganese ore, The Bamankma Manganese Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 3-4 cwts ivory and 2 cases tortoise shell K N Meance and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britannia s—78 cases salted goat skins, Max Klein,

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—5 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co ; 102 cwts gum, Sewjie Damjie and Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Soone and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,448 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 720 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Pechar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s— 1 case carpets, Louis Dreyfus and Co'

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—4,002 cwts popyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—41 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 81 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 61 bales cotton, Valkart Bros ; 330 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

E F Ferdinand s—175 cwts gum, Sewjee Damjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—25 bales hemp, Hirjee Govind.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS).

Avristan s—3,360 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th July.

273.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant:—
To-day Friday 24th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-58 p.m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th July.
460 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Company.

No. 1155 Gr. R. S. Easton.
No. 1156 Gr. W. More.
No. 1157 Gr. W. T. Goodwin.
No. 1158 Gr. Geo. Moffah.
No. 1159 Gr. J. E. Woolley.
No. 1160 Gr. H. Elliott.
No. 817 Br. C. E. Pinckney to Reserve.

461 PROMOTION.

The following promotion is ordered in No. 2 Company.
Sergt. H. Royal to be Company Quarter-Master Sergeant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th July on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,72,000	1,80,000	7,000	4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway	97	101	4	237
For previous 1 weeks of half-year	1,14,000	.....	.....	.....
Total for 2 weeks	2,34,000	1,80,000	7,000	4,21,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. a	2,33,337	2,08,338	1,39,261	6,01,786
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	142	118	79	340
Total to corresp'g date do.	2,33,337	2,08,338	1,39,261	6,01,786

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 86,863.
b Includes Rs. 40,000 for Haulage of Mail Vans.

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,80,786
Do. to date..... " 1,10,726

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July on 141·24 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	14,000	.....	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	99	.....	149
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	7,000	14,000	.....	21,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year a	3,955	37,547	—49	46,453
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	63	266	.....	329
Total to corresp'g date do.	3,955	37,547	—49	46,453

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 5,524
Decrease for the week ... Rs. 25,453
Do. to date..... " 25,453

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	400	.....	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	.....	52
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week ..	500	400	.....	900
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year a	696	515	2	1,213
Per mile of Ry. do.	40	30	.....	70
Total to corresponding date do.	696	515	2	1,213

a Includes supplementary amounting to Rs. 189
Decrease for the week ..... " 313
Do to date..... " 313

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,300	1,700	60	5,060
Or per mile of Railway..	24	12	1	37
For previous weeks of half-year	...	..	...	..
Total for 1 week	3,300	1,700	60	5,060
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp'g date do.	..	..	..	...

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 73,343.
b Includes Rs. 20,000 on account of Haulage of Postal Vans.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORRESTER July 16—at Darjeeling, the wife of H.E. Forrester, I. C. S., of a son.
MAYNE—July 13, at Betul, C. P. the wife of Arthur Mayne, I. C. S., of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

Our Machines have Arrived.
We can now supply
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Tonic and Fever cure, in boxes of 100 × 5 grain tablets for Re. 1 delivered anywhere in India.
Recent Testimony from Medical Men, our own experience, and that of the public shows that the wonderful properties of this remedy cannot be overestimated.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 9-22m., 8-49a. Low water. 2-10m., 3-14a. P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with English mails of the 10th instant, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Marcks and Co., Annual general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" team vs. R. A., Home ground. B. Team vs. New High School, away. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-14m.; 9-42a.; Low water, 2-55m., 4-7a.

Sunday, July 26.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Cricket match, Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana ground. Public meeting of Parsis, Allbless Bang, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-58m 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-51a.

Monday, July 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-7a.; Low water, 4-15m., 5-27a.

Tuesday, July 28.—Bamankma Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-6m., 11-43a.; Low water, 4-52m., 6-0a.

Wednesday, July 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Bompay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m. Piano Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-28m., 6-31a.

Thursday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting and Graduation Day, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 6-3m., 7-1a.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered in English by Prof. Pestonji Ardeshir Wadia, M. A., on "The anomalies of life and their solution" at the Framji Cowasji Institute to-morrow 25th Instant at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) Khan Bahadur Pheroz Hoshang Dastur, M. A., will preside.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March.....	Sound of Peace.....F Von Blon
Overture.....	Pique Dame .....Suppe
Romance ...	No. 35 .....Rubenstein
Selection.....	Romeo and Juliet ...Gounod
New Dance...	La Kraquette ... .Justin Clerice
Selection.....	Veronique.....Messager

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th July, Resumed consideration of the letter from the General Secretary, Bombay Medical Congress, No. 79, dated 25th May 1908, making application for a pecuniary grant towards the cost of the Congress proposed to be held in Bombay, and submitting the draft programme of the Session showing that, among other matters, the Congress proposes to deal with Naval and Marine Hygiene, including quarantine measures, the shore and boardship environment of sailors, the incidence of tropical diseases among mariners stationed for long periods in tropical waters, and observing that the Congress deliberations will result in ultimate benefit to the Port.

The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Resolution—The sanction of Government should be applied for to a grant of Rs. 5,000 being paid to the Congress under the provisions of the Indian Ports Act.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The area of relatively low pressure, in Rajputana, has moved into Lower Sind, where there has been moderately heavy rain and it has caused an extension of the rainfall into Baluchistan ; but in Rajputana, the rainfall has decreased very much and has occurred at only a few stations.

The shallow depression in South-West Bengal has moved very rapidly in a North-Westerly direction, into East Central India and has caused light but nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and the United Provinces, except the extreme West and East of Central India and the North Central Provinces. Outside these areas, there has been nearly general but light rain in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and scattered rain elsewhere.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Patna, Benares, Lucknow and Mainpuri, half an inch ; Cawnpore and Jhansi, two inches ; Nowgong, three inches ; Sutna, Jubhulpore and Deesa, one and half inches ; Hyderabad (Sind), two inches ; Mangalore four inches.

Skies are heavily clouded in the regions affected by the two depressions and in the Southern half of the Peninsula ; but elsewhere, generally lightly to moderately overcast ; humidity and temperature are about normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, in the South of the United Provinces, Sind, East Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in North-East India, Rajputana, Gujerat and the Central Provinces, also scattered falls in the rest of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd July was 29·682 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla nade	Fort Colaba.	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	43·39	42·11	40·86	31·66
Thursday, 22nd July 1908.	0·35	0·20	0·28	0·10
Total.....	43·74	42 31	41·14	31·76
Up to same date last year...	52·46	55·05	55·79	60·36

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 23.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·35	39·12	23·53	56·75

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday, 18th July 1908 :—

	In. cts.			In. cts.
Bandora	40	88	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo	27	34	Dabhoe	16 62
Vaitrana	24	99	Sanlia	0 90
Palghur	32	72	Godhra	15 66
Ghotwad	24	28	Patri	9 69
Daman.....	41	8	Limkheda	17 85
Bulsar	37	3	Dohad	11 50
Navsari	33	37	Amargarh	13 3
Surat	31	35	Rutlam	9 17
Kim	21	4	Nagda	7 57
Broach.....	14	90	Rajpardi.....	19 8
Baroda.....	14	55	Badoli.....	35 70
Mahmadabad	9	86	Nandbar	6 54
Ahmedabad	13	54	Nardana.....	4 32
Viramgam	12	80		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi, and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi during the day and above the average at Lahore at night. The air movement is light and numerous calms are reported.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen, chief amounts being Jhansi 1·98 inches, Cawnpore 1·04 inches and Mainpuri 0·53 inch. Cloud has decreased generally and skies are only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly in the west and easterly or north-easterly in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen ; Karachi reports 0·50 inch and Ajmer 0·72 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the whole division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in Sind but is damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana and normal in Sind ; night temperature is low at Jacobabad and equal to the average elsewhere. Winds are north-westerly in Sind and westerly at Kotah and north-easterly at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat ; Deesa had 1·55 inches, Ahmedabad 0·19 inch and Surat 0·32 inch. Skies remain heavily overcast over nearly the whole division. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at a few stations. Winds are southerly in north Gujarat and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local Saugor records 0·56 inch, Jubbulpore 1·40 inches Hoshangabad 0·25 inch and Chanda 0·18 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is low at Jubbulpore and Saugor on account of the heavy rainfall but normal elsewhere ; night temperature is normal throughout the division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—No information has been received from south Konkan. Bombay has had 0·23 inch of rain and Ratnagiri 0·46 inch. Cloud has decreased at Ratnagiri and is now moderate there but skies continue heavily clouded at Bombay. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·30 inch of rain and Poona 0·12 inch. Cloud has decreased in Hyderabad and is only light to moderate there, but in the Deccan skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in Kathiawar and on the West Coast except at Mangalore. It has increased in Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast and Gujarat; local rain in Rajputana and Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in Sind and Kathiawar and the Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing, Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Broach.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Sowing operations nearly completed.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on, Thursday, the 23rd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire (21st)	...	...	...	...
Jask	94·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat	90·3	90·3	...	0·00
Mirjan	105·8	85·0	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	85·9	76·1	0·20	15·35
Lahore	96·4	88·7	...	5·51
Sirsa	97·3	82·6	...	10·72
Ambala	...	...	...	3·36
Delhi	93·2	82·7	...	9·15
Agra	90·0	81·0	...	14·22
Mainpuri	91·8	?	0·53	8·39
Jhansi	88·5	75·5	1·98	19·18
Cawnpore	95·4	79·5	1·04	9·84
Allahabad	93·6	79·5	0·21	11·24
Jacobabad	108·6	78·3	0 02	0·85
Karachi	88·0	77·5	0·50	3·33
Ajmer	83·9	75·2	0·72	7·46
Jaipur	86·7	75·6	...	9·01
Kotah	87·0	77·1	...	13·31
Bhuj	87·1	77·0	...	3·89
Dwarka	83·3	78·7	0·07	6·04
Veraval	80·7	77·3	0·08	7·73
Rajkot	86·4	74·7	...	8·71
Bhavnagar Para.....	87·5	76·0	...	11·48
Surat	81·1	74·6	0·32	34·02
Ahmedabad	87·1	76·7	0·19	13·32
Deesa	92·8	75·9

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

EASTERN BENGAL COUNCIL.

The "Indian Daily News" :—In May, 1906 the Eastern Bengal Government adopted tentatively a mode of election of members to the Provincial Legislative Council, at the same time inviting criticisms thereon with a view to possible modifications in the future. Having had the advantage of the experience of the last two years and after considering the criticisms received, Sir C. S. Bayley has now constituted the electorate. The Municipalities are grouped together in four groups according as they are included in (1) the Dacca Divisions; (2) the Chittagong and Surma Valley and Hill District Divisions; (3) the Assam Valley Division; and (4) the Rajshahi Division, the Municipalities exercising in rotation as they are named above the privilege of election. The District groups from five groups, two of the groups exercising at one time the privilege of electing each one person, according to the following rotation:(1) Rajshahi Division; (2) Surma Valley Division; (3) Dacca Division; (4) Assam Valley Division and (5) Chittagong Division. The Provincial Mahomedan Association of Eastern Bengal and the Eastern Bengal Landholders Association will, in turn exercise the privilege of election. Also privilege of election will be exercised by a group of Associations representing the interests of the Tea Industry in the Assam Valley, the Surma Valley, the Jalpaiguri district, and the Chittagong district; and the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce, representing the interests of the Jute Industry. It is provided that for the first vacancy, a person will be recommended by the group of Associations representing the Tea Industry, and for the second vacancy a person will be recommended by the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce. In the case of subsequent vacancies the former will recommend a person for two vacancies in succession and the latter will recommend a person for every third vacancy. The voting power of the electoral representatives of Municipalities and District Boards through whose agency the election is directly made to depend upon the income of these bodies. Thus the electoral representative of a Municipality with income under Rs. 10,000 will be entitled to give one vote, whereas two votes will be given by the representative of a body with income not less than Rs. 20,000, and so on. Similarly, the electoral representative of a District Board with income under one lakh of rupees will have only one vote, whereas if the income is under Rs. 2 lakhs, he will have two votes and so on. The Associations representating the Tea Industry will each elect one electoral representative, the voting each representative being as follows:—Assam Valley 2; Surma Valley and Chittagong 2, and, Jalpaiguri district 1. In pursuance of the above regulations, Sir C. S. Bayley has directed that in connection with the ensuing vacancies on the Eastern Bengal Legislative Council, occurring on October 18th next, the following Association and groups of District Boards and Municipalities shall exercise the privilege of electing one person each: (1) the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association; (2) the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce; (3) the District Boards in the Dacc Division; (4) the Local Boards in the Assam Valley districts and (5) the Municipalities (and Stations) in the Chittagong and the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Divisions. Under the scheme, the District Boards of Dacca, Mymensing, Faridpur and Bakarganj and the Muncipalities of the Chittagong and Surma Valley and Hill Districts Divisions will take part in the ensuing election. The regulations now drawn up will not improbably be unsatisfactory to such interests as tea and jute which reasonably ask for permanent representation on the Council, but the present scheme is fortunately only provisional in view of the Council Reforms now under consideration. These Reforms are anticipated to include such an increase of membership as will make possible a permanent representation of all the great interests of the Province.

THE MADRAS CINCHONA DEPARTMENT.

The "Madras Mail":—There is no more benevolent work undertaken by the Government than the manufacture of quinine and other cinchona febrifuges, to be issued broadcast at nominal prices in order to combat malaria and other fevers, which account for more deaths than all other epidemic diseases put together. The Annual Reports of the working of the Madras Cinchona Department, with its plantations on the slopes of Dodabette and the plantations and factory at Neddiwattum are, therefore, very interesting. Mr. Standen's Report for 1907-08 has just been issued and is no exception to the rule. Generally, we gather that the result of the year's working has been one of average success. The demand for quinine is increasing, the issues during the year being the highest on record, viz. 18,655 lbs, or 107 lbs, more than in the previous year. This being the case, it is imperative that steps be taken to keep pace with the demand, and in this connection the conclusion come to by Mr Standen is that new land is absolutely necessary for the prolonged existence of the plantations, and that considerable additions to the machinery and plant in the factory at Neddiwattum are required to keep pace with the quantity of bark it is necessary to deal with daily to produce the requisite quantity of alkaloid. With regard to the extension of the plantations, Mr. Standen has found that replanting old land is of little use, and under these circumstances we believe there will be little of that demur which at one time was to be expected whenever Government took up new land for cinchona cultivation on the Nilgiris. As a matter of fact, we believe that the cinchona planters of South India do not now worry themselves much about Government competition. Some years ago Government decided to give a fillip to the industry by purchasing locally such of the bark as it needed to supplement the product of its own plantations. For the past two years, however, the Department has been obliged to purchase bark in the Amsterdam market, which shows that local supplies are not equal to the demand. The Amsterdam bark, too, has the advantage that it is cheaper than the local bark and has a much higher quinine content. In the words of the Report :—

"The quantity of bark purchased in the Amsterdam market and worked up in the factory during the year was 58,470 lbs., which yielded 3.947 lbs. of quinine or 6·7 per cent., as against 2·7 per cent. yielded by the bark purchased in the local market. The cost per pound of the quinine obtained from imported bark, inclusive of all charges, worked out to Rs. 8-6-8 as against Rs. 9-11-4, the cost per pound of quinine manufactured from bark purchased locally. As the average price of Howard's quinine was Rs. 10-15-3, there would have been substantial saving equal to Rs. 52,114, had the whole outturn of 29,546 lbs. been made from imported bark. Unfortunately the high cost of plantation bark, As. 6·5 per lb., and the large proportion of it which, in the year under report, was furnished by "Succirubra" bark, greatly raised the average cost of the manufactured article."

"Succirubra" bark, Mr. Standen explains, is not a quinine maker's bark. It has a very low quinine content and is chiefly used by chemists for making infusions and extracts. There was, however, such a large quantity of this bark in stock that the only alternatives were to export it and sell it, at a price that probably would not cover freight and selling charges, or to manufacture it into quinine. This was done, with the result above noted in the cost of locally manufactured quinine, and a decrease in the financial results of the year, as the following figures will show. The profit and loss account on the 31st March last showed Rs. 90,449 on the credit side as against Rs. 1,34,035 on the corresponding date last year, the falling off being due to the working up of this accumulated stock of nearly useless "Succirubra" back. Another interesting fact mentioned in the Report is the decreasing popularity of the febrifuge. While it is hardly possible to keep pace with the demand for quinine, the stock of febrifuge continues to increase, till now it has become a question of what is to be done with it. Mr. Standen, it appears, is carrying out experiments as to the possibility of separating from the febrifuge the quinine it contains, and the Government are awaiting a Report on the subject. It will be seen from the above that the Government are justified in once again commending Mr. Standen for maintaining the high state of efficiency to which he has brought the Department.

THE HEALTH OF COLOMBO.

The "Times of Ceylon":—The Council showed evidence yesterday of what can be done when members will pull together. Rs.25,000 was voted, without notice as to the sum, for the immediate erection or acquisition—without even a month's avoidable delay—of emergency hospitals, for the removal of enteric patients from places where it is impossible to segregate them. Cases of this kind have been brought before us in a direct manner recently, when sickness and deaths have resulted, possibly due, for example, to the objection of patients to being removed, or the crowded condition of the Government hospital. One very serious aspect of the case is that the soil of Colombo is saturated, and that it will take years of efficient and devoted work on the part of the Medical Officer and his enlarged staff—for enlarged it will have to be—to overtake the ground that hrs been lost. Let us hear no more pratings or prattlings of what past Medical Officers were able to do single-handed. It is now obvious that they were too busy, if they had the ability, to look ahead or to impress upon Council the necessity of steps that would keep the city in a wholesome state. Besides special hospitals, bacteriological work is another important proposal. The pursuit and destruction of the monster stalking about the city cannot be effectively carried on without the readily availlable aid of bacteriological analysis. Let this be availed of by doctors in the way described in Dr. Marshall Phillip's recommendations. The publication of this gentleman's almost monumental report, with out which the true situation cannot be properly appreciated, is now daily expected. The discussion at yesterday's meeting of Council is given on other pages. Mr. Dias bore testimony to the improved condition of Narahenpitiya under Dr. Phillip's scientific methods, but seems to have been living for the passed two months up in the moon, for he described an imaginary state of things when he declared that more than one publicist had asserted that the outcry for the sanitary improvement of Colombo was all nonsense. Even those who have misunderstood the position most—and some of these are members of the Council who had the best opportunity of learning the truth—have never gone quite to the extreme alleged by Mr. Dias, who is himself mainly responsible for the abortive results of the Special Committee's recent recommendations. At a difficult moment, when verbal amendments were flying about, Mr. Short ruled correctly that one amendment must be disposed of before another can be entertained, though Mr. Dias, for one, did not realise that when Mr. Alston's amendment was carried, another amendment could have been proposed. We mention this matter only because the rule was not understood at the time, and considerable confusion might have resulted. What the inhabitants are concerned about, however, is,—"What is going to be done?" and this time Council is able to give a good account of its stewardship.

SALE OF RUBBISHY TEAS.

The "Times of Ceylon":—We presume that in its reply to the representation of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of rubbishy teas the P. A. Committee will declare its views, pointing out what is regarded as an insuperable difficulty in establishing a standard below which tea should not be sold in Ceylon. We are informed that, when the resolution of the Tea Traders' Association was passed in 1904, the idea was that of the teas offered for sale, in the case of the lowest that was considered passable, the whole invoice should be bought and kept as a standard. Practically the intention was to make fitness for human consumptian the test, and to place an embargo upon such stuff as tea thrown out by the Colombo tea firms and afterwards re-fired, as is known to have occurred in some cases; over-withered, sour tea sold at the factory door; and the absolute rubbish sometimes sold in the bumboats, which bears, perhaps, less relation to tea than it does to sawdust. It was not intended to stop the sale of genuine tea fit for human consumption, however coarse and poor in quality. If there is a market for this kind of tea, as there is for shady articles of all descriptions, which are bought at cheap prices by people who either will not or cannot pay more, it would be interfering with legitimate business to stop its sale in Ceylon, and it is very unlikely that Government could ever be induced to take such a step. It must be remembered that a very large quantity of tea is sold in the boutiques to the very poorest classes of the population, who obviously cannot be paying anything like a high price for it. On the other hand there should be no difficulty in fixing a standard which would not exclude genuine tea, while it would strike at adulteration, and the sale of such stuff going by the name of tea as no one has really any business to sell. The recommendations of the Tea Traders' Association, in 1904, were as follows:—

(1.) A Government standard of quality should be fixed, and no teas failing to pass the standard should be sold either by auction or private sale, or shipped from the island—the standard fixed on to be a break of tea, and the break bought in and retailed in packets to those interested.

(2.) All teas or tea refuse which do not come up to the standard to be allowed to be exported "in bags or bales only" after being mixed with some chemical to prevent them being used for human consuption.

(3.) All persons selling tea in the harbour or port to be licensed.

(4.) All packages and packets of tea to bear the name of the seller.

(5.) Prominent notices to be placed on the jetty in the hotels, and at the railway stations, cautioning passengers from purchasing packages of tea which do not bear the name of the seller.

(6.) The Government to grant certificates or licenses under recommendations of the Tea Traders' Association to respectable traders, who engage to sell only such packets or packages bearing either a banderole or seal with the name of the packer.

We are also in favour of a Government Inspector who should be an experienced tea expert, being attached to the Customs staff.

In 1902 Government refused to undertake the prevention of the sale of rubbishy tea in the harbour, and in 1904 the above proposals were made and were adopted by the P.A. In what respect has the situation altered since then?

MR. EDWARD NICHOLAS FENWICK FENWICK, Metropolitan magistrate at Bow-street, who died May 25, aged sixty-one, left estate valued at £19,588 gross, with £15,940 net personalty.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 21st July give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rain during week in the district maximum 4 inches 66 cents at Keti Bandar, minimum 20 cents at Tatta, none at Karachi; for season 3 inches 95 cents at Karachi, in district maximum 20 inches at Shahbandar, minimum 7 inches 63 cents at Manjhand. Rainfall of the week partial and on the whole injurious to rice crop but beneficial to jowari and bajri crops. River at Bukkur on 18th, plus 12 feet 8 2/5 inches against plus 8 feet 7 1/5 inches on same date last year. Rice seedlings in parts of Sujaval taluka, where saved from floods, have been slightly damaged by tortoises. Rice cultivation destroyed in parts of Shahbandar and Jati talukas and seriously injured elsewhere. Prospects of owari and bajri good. Kharif cultivation commenced in Kohistan and Karachi talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Tatta taluka and in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Jati taluka. Drinking water-supply adequate.

HYDERABAD.

Rain during week in the district maximum 52 cents at Tando Alahyar, minimum 10 cents at Hala, none at Hyderabad; for season 12 inches 8 cents at Hyderabad, in the district maximum 12 inches 64 cents at Tando Mahomedkhan, minimum 1 inch 16 cents at Nawabshah. Kharif sowing generally in progress. Germination satisfactory except rice seedlings in Dero Mohbat taluka where they are damaged by floods. Cattle in good condition except in Tando Alahyar and Kandiaro talukas, where fodder-supply is deficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of rice at Hyderabad 6½, of bajri 10, of jowari 10¼ and of wheat 8¼ seers per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 43 per cent. less than normal.

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 1 inch 60 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 47 cents at Viramgam, minimum 47 cents at Dhandhuka; for season 12 inches 87 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 23 inches 83 cents at Modasa, minimum 6 inches 40 cents at Dhandhuka. Rainfall excessive. Break required. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Dandhuka taluka. Sowing of bajri and jowari in progress in parts Dhandhuka taluka and Gogha petha, of rice in Daskroi taluka, of bajri, jowari, and cotton in Viramgam and Sanand talukas and of bajri, jowari, and rice in Dholka taluka. Transplantation of rice commenced in parts of Dholka taluka. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks adequate. Prices of cereals and cotton stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 3 inches 70 cents at Godhra in the district maximum 6 inches 36 cents at Halol; for season 16 inches 84 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 20 inches 5 cents at Halol. Rainfall general and beneficial throughout the district. Break needed. Sowing of maize and oil-seeds in progress in parts of eastern mahals and of rice, hill-millets and cotton in western mahals. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Transplantation of rice in progress in Western mahals. Area sown nearly normal in eastern and western mahals except in Halol mahal, where cotton cultivation has increased a little. Caterpillars appeared in parts of eastern mahals. Fodder-sapply good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Distress not severe in western mahals, and situation improved in eastern mahal. Relief works that were in progress in eastern mahals were closed during week. Wages of agricultural labourers 8, 6 and 4 pice for males, females and children respectively. No emaciation noticed. No ainless wandering noticed. Physical condition of people generally good.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 2 inches 13 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 4 inches 43 cents at Thasra, minimum 1 inch 63 cents at Mehmadabad, 2 inches 13 cents at Cambay; for season 11 inches 65 cents. at Kaira, in the district maximum 14 inches 62 cents at Thasra, minimum 9 inches 7 cents at Mehmadabad, 5 inches 54 cents at Cambay. Rainfall excessive for dry crops but not sufficient for rice and for filling tanks. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress in some parts; work on other lands retarded owing to excessive rain. Some late-sown dry crops suffering and will have to be resown in Thasra taluka. Sowing in progress in parts of Cambay. Agricultural stock improving. Fodder-supply still insufficient in Cambay. Green grass available for grazing. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks partly filled. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Kaira 41 and at Cambay 33 per cent. less than normal respectively.

BROACH.

Rain during week 1 inch 54 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 28 cents at Amod, minimum 1 inch 8 cents at Hansot; for season 15 inches 68 cents at Broach in the district maximum 17 inches 30 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 6 inches 69 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient for sowing operations in all talukas. Break generally needed in Anklesvar and Vagra talukas and Hansot petha. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all talukas. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 37 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour well balanced. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes good.

SURAT.

Rain during week 1 inch 8 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 2 inches 38 cents at Valod, minimum 1 inch 17 cents at Jalalpur, 3 inches 11 cents at Dharampur, 7 inches 31 cents at Bansda, 58 cents at Sachin; for season 32 inches 46 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 37 inches 75 cents at Pardi, minimum 29 inches 60 cents at Olpad, 43 inches 42 cents at Dharampur, 38 inches 33 cents at Bansda, 26 inches 57 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States, but break needed in Chorasi, Olpad and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Sowing operations continue in Bulsar and Mandvi talukas as well as in Native States, completed in Jalalpur taluka and retarded in parts of Olpad taluka on account of continuous rain. Transplantation of rice completed in Valod petha and in progress elsewhere. Seedlings generally in good condition but cotton damaged by excessive rain in parts of Bardoli taluka and Valod petha. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Surat 35 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of agricultura labour normal. No emigration. Rates of wages 3 to 4 annas for males and 2 to 3 annas for females. Condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair.

THANA.

Rain during week 3 inches 88 cents at Thana, in the destrict maximum 8 inches 77 cents at Murbad, minimum 1 inch 29 cents at Bassein. 11 inches 90 cents at Jawhar; for season 46 inches 74 cents at Thana in the district maximum 50 inches 79 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 24 inches 19 cents at Mahim, 50 inches 22 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general, good and beneficial. Standing garden crops in good condition. Transplantation generally in progress. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is still scarce and sold very dear; it is however being now supplemented by newly grown fodder. Drinking water-suply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour normal. No perceptible emigration. Rates of wages 2 1-2 to 7 annas. General condition of cultivating and labouring classes fair to good.

COLABA (BOMBAY)

Rain daily; total of week 96 cents, total to date 31 inches 78 cents, being 8 inches 53 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 15th to 17th and 19th to 21st; temperature normal on 18th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week.

KOLABA.

Rain during week maximum 21 inches 50 cents at Mahad, minimum 2 inches 58 cents at Alibag; for season 38 inches 59 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 71 inches 41 cents at Mahad, minimum 33 inches 56 cents at Uran. Rainfall insufficient in Panvel talnka, and good and general elsewhere. Preparations for transplantation nearing completion, and transplantation in progress. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week maximum 25 inches 82 cents at Shangameshwar, minimum 7 inches 44 cents at Ratnagiri; for season 41 inches 73 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 73 inches 20 cents at Chiplun, minimum 33 inches 47 cents at Malvan. Rainfall general and beneficial throughout the district. Transplantation in progress. Germination satisfactory. Prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate, Price o rice 7 seers 13 chataeks per rupee. Quantity o food-grains purchaseable per rupee 29 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment, rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 33 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 2 inches 2 cents at Raver, minimum 15 cents at Parola; for season 15 inches 83 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 5 inches 73 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall excellent everywhere except in Chalisgaon taluka where more needed. Sowing of cotton completed and of jowari and bajri in progress. Area sown normal except in Pachora taluka where it is expected to be above normal. Weeding of cotton in progress. Cotton crop in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in the Amalner and Yaval talukas. Fodder very dear. Green grass available in some places. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient for the present.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 7 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 92 cents at Navapur, minimum 38 cents at Sindkheda; for season 9 inches 8 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 15 inches 25 cents at Navapur, minimum 3 inches 71 cents at Pimpalner. Rainfall sufficient in Taloda. Shahada and Nandurbar talukas and Navapur petha and insufficient in Dhulia, Sindkheda, Shirpur and Pimpalner talukas. Sowing of cotton and jowari almost completed and of bajri in progress. Kharif area sown is normal. More food-grains sown than usual and less cotton. Kharif crops have germinated and are in good condition.

NASIK.

Rain during week 1 inch 81 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 18 inches 65 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 34 cents at Yeola; for season 9 inches 51 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 63 inches 46 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 3 inches 27 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient in all talukas except Niphad, Sinnar, Nandgaon, Yeola and Malegaon where more rain is still needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in all talukas except Yeola and Nandgaon talukas where rainfall is insufficient for sowing operations. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress in parts of Igatpuri and Peint where sowing has been commenced. Seedlings in good condition but require rain. Fodder-supply insufficient everywhere except in Nasik, Nandgaon and Igatpuri talukas. Green grass available in some talukas.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 17 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 2 inches 47 cents at Akola, minimum 2 cents at Shevgaon; for season maximum 7 inches 50 cents, minimum 1 inch 98 cents. More rain urgently needed for kharif sowing. Germinated seedlings of cotton and minor crops withering for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder-supply inadequate in parts of some talukas. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed and Nevasa talukas.

POONA.

Rain during week 2 inches 12 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 9 inches 93 cents at Paud, minimum 21 cents at Sirur: for season 6 inches 59 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 23 inches 97 cents at Paud, minimum 1 inch 55 cents at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient for the present in the Maval and central portions of the district, but more rain urgently needed in the eastern portion. Sowing of bajri, potatoes and other crops in progress in the central portion of the district, and transplantation in the Maval portion. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in the eastern portion of the district. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Khed, Junnar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in unirrigated villages in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigaton wells and channels. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of bajri at Poona 10 seers, of jowari 11 seers 12 chataks, and of wheat 7 seers 2 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 59 and of grass 76 lbs per rupee.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 1 inch 53 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 63 cents at Madha, minimum 4 cents at Sangola; for season 4 inches 9 cents at Sholapur, in the distirct maximum 5 inches 19 cents at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 10 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain urgently needed. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition except in parts of Sangola taluka where they are withering. Kharif sowing commenced in parts of Barsi, Sholapur and Sangola talukas in spite of insufficient moisture. Fodder-supply adequate but getting dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes not adequate. Deepening of wells by jumpers being actively pushed on. Supply of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Sain during week 5 inches 85 cents. at Satara, in the district maximum 13 inches 43 cents. at Javli, minimum 26 cents. at Man, 25 cents. at Phalthan; for season 17 inches 48 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 40 inches 88 cents at Javli, minimum 2 inches 46 cents at Khatav. Rain insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and Khandala petha and Phaltan and Aundh States, Kharif sowing generally in progress but retarded in the eastern parts owing to insufficient rain and in some places owing to excessive rain. Agricullural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas. Quntity of food-grains purchasable per rupee 42 per cent. less than normal. Rates of wages 3 to 6 annas. No abnormal demand for labour. No emigration. Public health generally good. General condition of labouring classes fair.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 9 inches 43 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 24 inches 48 cents at Chandgad, minimum 89 cents at Parasgad for season 22 inches 69 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 56 inches 88 cents at Chandgad, minimum 3 inches 18 cents at A'thni. Rain insufficient in A'thni taluka and in black soil in Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Kharif sowing in black soil completed in Hukeri petha and in progress elsewhere. Weeding and transplantation continue. Fodder-supply sufficient, Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in fair condition

THE CITY OF DREADFUL HEAT.

Summer in New York.

"The Relentless City" is Mr. E. F. Benson's summing up of New York. It impresses others as a "City of Hustle." But the cables tell us that the hot season is beginning, writes a correspondent of a contemporary and anyone who has lived through a whole summer in New York will be haunted afterwards by memories of a "City of Dreadful Heat." It does not perhaps reach such a pitch of sultriness as Broken Hill, where, they say, the next forward step of science will be the devising of some means for using the hot winds for smelting purposes but in June and July, and sometimes even in August and September, its blend of heat and humidity is such as to strain severely the soundest constitution and the most cheerful temper.

Everyone who possibly can takes to flight. In the more prosperous districts you may pass through street after street in which almost every house is boarded up. Where a foreign tour is out of the question relief is found on the "shore" or in the mountains. If the head of the household is doomed to spend his days in the city he will escape to the seaside each evening or at any rate at the week-ends. But the real stress of the summer heat is left by the multitude to whom the price of a "commutation ticket," to say nothing of the tariff of a vacation hotel, is prohibitive. The prosperous city man takes his midday meal in a comfortable luncheon club at the top of a skyscraper, at a height where no mass of intervening buildings intercepts the fresh breezes from the harbour. "Up town" in the evening the variety entertainments also migrate skywards, and the "roof garden" is the most popular institution in the world of amusement. The children of the city poor, badly supplied with playgrounds at the best, can use a few of the school roof-tops for their games, but mainly depend on the "recreation piers" jutting out into the East River. The public baths are besieged. On some mornings as early as five o'clock the streets outside are packed so tight that the police reserves have to be sent for to break up the crowds into lines. The drug stores, with their long bars, are thronged by thirsty people waiting their turn for one of the many phosphates or ice-cream sodas which will effectively dispel a sense of drought for as long a period as five minutes. It is to "soft drinks" chiefly that the New Yorker applies to extinguish an inward heat. To an Englishman one of the striking features of the American summer is the rare appearance in the streets of any signs of drunkenness.

THE FINAL RESOURCE.

Yet when all means, natural and artificial have been used to prevent the day's labour from becoming exhausting there are times when there is no available prescription short of stopping work altogether. Factories "shut down" in extreme cases; even the mammoth department stores have been known to close as early as eleven o'clock in the morning. When the usual customers are not venturing forth from their own homes and such of the "salesladies" as have put in an appearance are collapsing one after another behind the counter, of what use would it be to keep open any longer? The Saturday half-holiday, rare in New York in the winter, is universal in the summer, and begins at noon.

When the conditions are at their worst you may expect to see your morning paper a list, extending to two columns or more, of persons prostrated or even slain by the heat the previous day. The particulars show that the majority of victims ar young children or old people, with a considerable number of men, such as drivers and bricklayers, whose occupation involves long exposure to the sun. Cases are reported every year of suicides following heat insanity. The hospitals are taxed to their utmost capacity, which serious results to many of the physicians and nurses. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has its hands full. Not many years ago a hundred horses a day would sometimes have to be shot or removed in ambulances during a hot spell, but owing to the efforts of the Society recent summers have not been so deadly. All over the city you may now see horses being vigorously sprayed through a hose attached to a fire hydrant, often with a small group of city arabs standing near and getting in the way of the stream whenever they can find a chance.

A torrid day in New York would be much easier to bear if there were any prospect of its being followed by a cool night. But when evening comes, though the sun is no longer beating down upon your head, the thermometer is most likely still somewhere in the eighties, and the heat that has been stored up in the daytime has not been dissipated. A stroll along the streets brings little refreshment. The very exertion of walking is exhausting after such an experience.

THE NARROW THOROUGHFARES—

narrow in comparison with the height of the buildings—are breathless and stifling, and out of gratings in the pavements there come up hot blasts from the furnaces which in summer as well as winter are needed to work the elevators in the offices and hotels. The best means of getting a breath of fresh air is to cross the Bay to Staten Island a few times in the ferry or to enjoy such motion of the air as is given by a tram ride. Some people, recognising that sleep in their own homes is out of the question, spend the whole night in riding up and down the streets in the cars. On the East Side the families inhabiting the crowded tenements seek rest by camping out on the roofs or on the platforms of the fire-escapes. The casualty lists in the papers frequently report deaths through accidental falls from these dangerous sleeping-places. At ordinary times you may not walk on the grass in the parks. During a heat-wave all prohibitions are removed, and every open space is black with sleepers. If there is a fountain near there will be a constant succession of men and women dipping towels in the water to bring some coolness to their heads and wrists. In addition to the crowds in the city parks, whole families will make their way to Coney Island, where as many as eight thousand persons have been known to sleep on the beach in one night. A special force of police is sent out to protect them from thieves.

A single heat-wave is trying enough, but sometimes tide follows tide until the ordeal extends for several weeks with scarcely a break. The Sunday, bringing rest from labour, is a great boon. In the churches fans are recognised as a necessity, and are provided for the use of worshippers just as hymn-books are; even the officiating minister does not disdain to refresh himself by this means. Possibly the deaths reported as due to the heat are more numerous at the beginning of a hot spell, when the unexpected violence of the sun assails those who are not seasoned to bear it; but the cumulative effect of week after week, when the thermometer night or day rarely drops below 70deg., can scarcely be less prejudicial to the public health. In some years special causes make the distress more acute. While the New York subway or underground railway was being constructed the opening of the streets brought out from the trenches swarms of mosquitoes to add to the torture. And every summer there comes a Fourth of July celebration, when for several days—and nights—an almost incessant uproar makes the burden life in such surrounding even more haunting.

But one man's poison is another man's meat. Every year at about this time the hotels of the city are filled by a number of strangers who have come up to New York from Florida, Texas, and other Southern States as to a salubrious and enlivening holiday resort.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name _____

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DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, heatitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, alarming dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and imbecility. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.

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Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
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Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

It was rather a tall order for the "B" to undertake to play on two successive days, but that they would come off first best out of the encounter, no one for a moment doubted. Yet the game was so level, and exchanges so disputed, that many a spectator expected a pointless draw, especially after the first half having resulted in no score. Three goals were scored by the Scots during the second period. the first was a bit of ill-luck, the other two were also unfortunate occurrences, but if one has to be just, the blame must be laid at the door of the over-energetic right-back of the Commercial Gymkhana, to whom tackling an opposing player means doing it rules or no rules.

Though the fixture card booked this match for the Cooperage, it being a Thursday, as usual, it was played on the Oval, and with the short notice, the crowd that gathered was certainly surprising. The civilian team looked like having well practised their men since the last game, and the opening half was a series of very even exchanges, and with the defence at both ends alive, no score could be claimed by either of the combatants. The cloudy sky which was threatening all through this half, poured in a strong drizzle during the interval, but ceased at the recommencement. In this half, soon after the re-start, a shot from Mackintosh having been saved by the Commercial custodian, but the referee thinking that that the ball had passed through, blew his whistle; then finding out his mistake, he bounced the ball at the goal-mouth which Parkes in a scrimmage sent in. Shortly, Lay the right-back having fouled Parkes within the penalty area, a penalty was allowed with the result that Lakin sent in the ball a second time. Again Lay, in his over-zeal, fouled and a free kick from the middle of the Commercial ground was ordered, and Finnigan's shot having been cleared by Gilbert, Wright handy there, lodged the ball in the nets to score the third point. Despite this misfortune, the Gymkhana played a very plucky game and were very often in front of the Military flags and secured a number of corners. All this, however, was of no use, and the Scots' flags were guarded so well, that no missile of the attackers could penetrate into the walls of the besieged.

Individual players, except for the fouls, gave a very creditable account of themselves. The Scots played their usual game and always with an end before them, while the combination and passing of the Commercial Gymkhana surpassed all their past efforts in that direction. Defeated though the the civilian team be, the sympathies of the majority of the spectators were with them, and they have the consolation that their game was not the less admired than their adversaries' though luck was against them.

Last evening's was a game pre-eminently meant for the exercise of the referee's knowledge of the rules, and his discretion. The rules provide him an absolute judge. There was a rumour of a protest over the first goal and though Mr. Walton did on the present occasion what he thought was right and just, yet this should be a warning to future referees to be very careful and always alert on the movements of the ball and the players, for often an offside has passed unnoticed to the great detriment of the defending side, whereas it lays with the goal-judge whether the ball has gone out of play or not.

The Commercial Gymkhana who were defending the Oval end, kicked off, and the Scots taking the ball up attacked, but shot wide. The Commercials returned the attack but had to retire before Finnigan. The Scots again made a determined assault and as Lay missed Parkes, it looked that the civilian flags would be lowered, but the Commercials quickly gathered round their custodian and the ball passed to the right-wing, where a corner was secured. This having been of no use, the ball was back to midfield, then Finnigan sent a long shot, which passed over the bar a few inches. Fast up and down play followed and both the flags were attacked fiercely. A neat shot of the Scots bowled over the goal-judge, while at the opposite end a long volley from Hotz was cleared by Underdown, and though Barrett tried to send it through immediately afterwards, the ball passed over the barrier. Again Barett sent a stinger which, however, found Underdown ready. Pressing, Elliot passed to Barrett and once more the military goal-keeper could not be beaten. The ball was back again to midfield, and from a foul, Lakin centered to Ross, but Gilbert saved. Mackintosh had shortly a good opening but his passing was a bit too hard. Parkes, however, secured it and passed to Ross, who headed in, but the ball struck the bar, dropped in Gilbert's hands and he sent it back in play with his fist. McConnell soon after shot for the same flags and the ball again struck the bar and rebounded forwards; Ross taking it up, shot too high. Up and down play again ensued and a neat shot from Harwood was saved by Underdown. At the other end, Hotz cleared a dangerous rush of the Scots.

At half time there was no score.

On change of sides, the Scots immediately invaded the enemy's territory and Parkes shot for goal and as Mackintosh was charging into the goal-keeper, who saved the volley, the referee's whistle blew, he thinking the ball was through, but finding out his mistake, he bounced the ball at the goal-mouth and a scrimmage ensued, and Parkes sent the ball in to score. A second attack followed but Gilbert cleared. The Commercial right-wing now made a dangerous rush for the opposite flags but found Underdown ready for them. A corner was secured which brought nothing. Play was in midfield, then the Commercials again assumed the aggressive but Foster checked the rushing centre-forward. Again a corner was gained, and the military flags narrowly missed being scored against. The Scots were then at the other end, and McConnell's shot went wide. Beat on retrieving their disaster, the civilians again scouring the leather, Woolley by good passes centered to Barrett, but Underdown cleared the volley. Keeping on the same ground, four corners were secured, but the Scots crowding round their flags would not allow them to be pierced. The ball then was kicking all over the field and both the outposts were found well defended. A resolute attack from the Gymkhana having been prevented from scoring, the Scots rushed for the opposite end and Lay having fouled Parkes within the penalty area, a free goal-kick was allowed and Lakin scored a second time. Shortly, the same player fouled in the middle of his own ground, and a free kick was again decreed, and Finnigan kicked for the flags, but as Gilbert was attempting to clear, Wright kicked the ball in for No. 3.

Score:—

R. Scots "B" team..... 3 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... nil.

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS "B."

Goal.—Underdown,
Backs.—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards.—Parkes, Mackintosh, McConnell, Ross, Wright.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Gilbert.
Backs.—Chapman (capt.), Lay.
Half-backs.—Hotz, Osborne, A. N. Other.
Forward—Bellamy, Woolley, Barrett, Elliot, Harwood.
Referee.—Mr. G. Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B".....	10	10	0	0	24	2	20
Royal Scots "A".....	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
Royal G. Artillery	8	5	3	0	17	7	10
Y. M. C. A.....	8	3	4	1	8	12	7
Bombay Gymkhana.....	8	2	4	2	7	10	6
Commercial Gymkhana.	8	3	5	0	6	14	6
Govt. Telegraphs	8	1	5	2	6	17	4
Rovers F. C.	7	0	7	0	3	19	0

POONA GYMKHANA vs. COMBINED COLLEGES.

Match Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The second day of the cricket match combined. Colleges vs. Gymkhana was to have continued to-day at 11 a. m., but had to be abandoned owing to the absence of six Hindu members of the Combined College team. At 11 a. m. the Poona batsmen were on the ground ready to re-commence their innings. The wicket appeared in good order, though rather the worse for rain which had fallen during the previous night, and everything pointed to a good day's cricket. It was naturally then a matter of some surprise when the captain of the visiting team came up to announce that no less than six of his side had failed to put in an appearance. Three of them had written to say they had no intention of turning up at all, and the other three remained away without giving any notice. It was then decided to wait till 12 o'clock, at which hour the missing members being still absent, it was decided to abandon the match. Much indignation was naturally expressed by the members of the Gymkhana team, several of whom had given up other engagements in order to play in this match. The match was accordingly rubbed out of the annual Gymkhana fixtures.

BOXING.

Paddy Gill Beaten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 23.

Paddy Gill of China and India offered to meet anyone in an eight-round contest for the Featherweight Championship of these Provinces, and a purse.

Driver Samson, R.H.A., Lucknow, accepted The fight took place last night. Gill fared badly in the first two rounds; in the third the points were even; in the fourth round, Gill had the advantage, but the effort exhausted him and he was practically a beaten man in the fifth round and gave in in the sixth.

HOCKEY.

The Madras Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

In the Madras Hockey Tournament, yesterday, the 2nd Leicesters beat the Madras Volunteer Guards' "A" team, by 2 goals to one, after a very good game.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Engineer in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

The Municipal Public Works Sub-Committee have adopted a resolution, recommending the dismissal of Mr. de Paulsen, Assistant Engineer, Buildings Department, for disobedience and neglect to carry out the President's orders, in regard to the issuing of passes to applicants, for putting up sunblinds and sunshades over roadside drains, to protect windows and goods exposed for sale. These caused encroachments, and the non-observance of the President's orders caused friction between the Buildings Department and the Health Officer. The non-observance of the Building bye-laws, prohibiting the construction of cellars, in a certain building, was another reason which caused the Sub-Committee to take action, and Mr. de Paulsen has been served with one month's notice terminating his services with the Rangoon Municipality.

During the debate, two members stated that payments were taken before passes were issued for a sunblind; and as such charges are not authorised, the Sub-Committee decided to refer the matter to the Municipal legal advisers; and if a sufficient case was made out against any municipal officer who had made such charges for the issuing of passes, a prosecution should be launched.

P. W. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Messrs. W. F. Holms and F. W. Vyall officiate as Superintending Engineers.

Mr. N. C. McLeod officiates as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway

Messrs. A. W. Hanckel and W. R. P. Brookes are appointed Assistant Engineers, Imperial Establishment, Bombay.

Mr. T. G. Acres resigns the service at his own request.

Captain C. F. Birney, R.E., is placed on special duty with the Railway Board at Simla.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Further Satisfactory Decrease

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Only 381 plague deaths occurred in the Indian Empire last week, Burma reporting 153, Bombay Presidency 78, Mysore State 72, and Madras Presidency 48.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moocheolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Desai continued the cross-examsnation of Muhamad Miruddin, during the course of which witness said among other things that Panchtan tickets were respected by all Shiah Muhamadans. Khojas would respect them more. Members of the family can perform marriages with the permission of the Aga Khan. Akbar Shah did not perform the marriage of his daughter. He did not go to Akbar Shah's wadi on new moon day to make payments. Witness said he did not know if Mulla Mahomed Jaffer performed funeral ceremonies of the Khoja followers at Bandra nor did he know that the same man performs the ceremony at Mahim.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that three Doowas were said every day and two in the evening. Beside the big one there are four Jamatkhanas in Bombay, any ordinary Khoja, if he has authority, can perform marriages among Khojas.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Hajibhoy Muki Laduck, who said that his father was the Muki of the Bombay Jamat for the last 30 years. He died last year. Witness has got many of the books of his father. He and his father were the followers of Hazar Imam. The several entries in his books were put in, which showed the various amounts he paid by way of Dasoon and Mehmani to the Aga Khan. Witness said that he had been attending the Jamatkhana ever since he came to the age of understanding. He used to visit thrice a day. He knew the Doowa by heart. The portion relating to Vishnu in the Doowa, was generally repeated. The followers of Hazar Imam do not place the Koran on their head, only the Panchtan is placed. They are taught to follow the Gnans of Pir Sudderuddin, and Kabiruddin. He was taught to do so by his father. It was absolutely untrue that the Gnans were of recent invention. There is no Gujarati Doowas at all. Talkins were never recited over the dead body of Khojas, but "Kabar-ni-Doowa" was recited. Kabar meant grave. Gnans and Doowas were always recited loudly so that everybody present could hear them. Witness said that at the time when Fazul was ex-communicated all the followers were not Ashnasharias. Fazul was excommunicated because he delivered a lecture mentioning the twelve Imams, and that the secession which followed after that was due to religious differences.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that he never heard that any follower refused to pay Dasoon. He did not know from where the Nimaz was taken. He did not hear it was taken from the Koran, but he knew it was said twice a year. This was led by the Hazar Imam. Nimaz is in Arabic which witness did not understand.

Questioned as to whether the mother of the present Aga Khan was looked upon as sacred, witness said he would look upon her with respect, but would not worship her. Witness said he knew Dr. Rahim Muljiani. Witness was not aware if he had gone to the mother of the present Aga Khan on the Naorozday to offer congratulations and make offerings: The followers of the Aga Khan would not do so. Witness sasd he was the son of a Muki and if he cannot appear before the lady, it was impossible for any other Khoja to go to her. Witness said that he did not know if any Khoja had gone to members of the family to get books of account blessed. Khojas make payments to Hazar Imam because he was the holder of the gadi of Ali. That gadi would cease if no offerings were made by the Khojas.

Re-examination by Mr. Inverarity witness said that Nimaz was recited during the absence of the Aga Khan by one authorised by him. He was in Bombay when Mustafa Khan was appointed Vakil.

Anthony Rebeiro, on being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was an L. C. E. of the Bombay University. He has been practising as an Engineer in Poona for the last 4 years. Before that he was State Engineer at Indore. He said he valued the property in Poona, marked on the plan. He valued the vacant lands at 1,500 rupees per acre. The value of the land and buildings of the property he had put down at rupees 62,380 after the necessary calculations. Since 1901 land had gone up slightly in Poona. The properties marked on the plan were valued by him. The lands in the Cantonment were not worth anything but the buildings therein were valued by him on rental basis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said whenever the building was a double floor one he would make a difference in the rate. It would be very nearly double.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Fazulbhoy Bhimji Thanawalla, who said he was a dealer in motor cars, phonographs, etc. There was a Jamatkhana in Thana where Doowa was said thrice a day and it was the same as that said in the Bombay Jamatkhana. His father and himself have always paid Dasoon and the voluntary offerings to Hazar Imam and these would appear also in the Jamatkhana books. At present he pays about 1,200 rupees a year, which he pays for the benefit of the Hazar Imam alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai witness said he never heard from anybody that payments made at any time to the Jamatkhana were heavy. All followers pay Dasoon and other voluntary offerings for the benefit of Hazar Imam alone. Witness said there was a distinction between Shiah Imami Ismaili and Shiah Ismaili. The Khojas belong to the former class, believing the Aga Khan as their Imam; the latter class are the Borahs who do not believe in the Hazar Imam. Other witnesses Rahimbhoy Nurmahomed and another were examined and they stated that Dasoons and other usual payments were made by them for the Hazar Imam only.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

MATRICIDE.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Gowan Bhana, who was sentenced by Mr. W. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Surat, to transportation for life, on a charge of killing his mother Bhanki with a crow-bar on 20th May.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused's mother Bhanki, his brother Soma, Soma's wife Manchi, and a cousin named Ratni, were working in the field. The accused came from the direction of Bilimora in an intoxicated state. He was upbraided by his mother for loafing, drinking, and neglecting his work. The accused replied that if she said one word more, he would kill her. Bhanki said, "Come, kill me." Seizing a heavy crow-bar, the accused dealt her a severe blow on the head, and felled her. Twice more he struck her with the same weapon. She died immediately. Soma, the younger brother, who had been chopping wood, on hearing his mother's cry, ran to the accused; the accused pursued him. Soma shouted for help, and two neighbours, Chibhdo and Dhedko, came running to him. The accused tripped and fell, dropping the crow-bar. The Police Patel was called; and the accused's own half-brother; there was no evidence of ill-feeling. The Sessions Judge, in his heads of charge to the jury, said that the accused being drunk, was no defence, unless the intoxication was involuntary. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy on the following grounds:—The accused's youth; the excited state of the mind he was in at the time, which would preclude the possibility of his realising the serious consequences of his act; and the fact that he could hardly have intended to kill his mother for such a trivial dispute.

The Judge sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

The accused, in his petition to the Judges of the High Court, said that he had not committed the offence; still, he had been sentenced on the evidence of five witnesses. He was far too drunk to be in the possession of his right senses. His step-brother Soma had concocted the evidence against him to entrap and betray him; and with the object of usurping his father's property, which his mother had brought.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

A CHILD MURDERED WITH A SICKLE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of the appeal made by Kalya Balapa, who had been sentenced to death on a charge of murder by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Mr. P. M. Vinaykar, Pleader, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged, with Channava Kom Roma, with causing the death of Gangawa Kom Baburao, in Hulkieri on 29th March. Channava, who was an intimate friend of the accused, was offered a pardon; she turned approver and gave direct evidence against the first accused of the murder. Gangawa had told her brother Dos Baswani Ramapa, that she had seen both the accused confabulating secretly. Gangawa had communicated this fact to several other persons besides, which caused a great uproar in the village at the time, and the two accused were very much incensed against her for her having been the means of bringing them into disgrace with their caste-people. Gangawa's dead body was discovered in an empty house belonging to a Jain, which adjoined the house in which Channava, the approver, lived with her husband Rama.

Channava, said the Sessions Judge, was an unusually clear-headed girl; she had told the substantial truth, on her having been given the "Mafi-Chith," or pardon. Her narrative was to the effect that while Gangawa was standing in the doorway of the Jain's empty house, the first accused Kalya tempted her to enter, by pretending to offer her fruit; when the child came inside, he seized her by the throat, slashed her with a sickle, and removed ornaments from her person. Kalya then rubbed the blood-stain on the wall. This stain of blood, about the size of a man's hand, was found on the wall on subsequent investigation.

Of the two assessors, one had returned a verdict of guilty against Kalya. The other said: "The case is doubtful. Channava disclosed everything before a pardon was given to her, and I believe her. Although, therefore, there is doubt, I find the accused guilty." This latter verdict, the Sessions Judge recorded as "not guilty." The previous assessor, who had returned a verdict of guilty, had disbelieved the evidence about the sickle and the ornaments. The Judge differed from him; he believed the evidence, and sentenced Kalya to death and discharged Channava from custody.

Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the decision arrived at by the Sessions Judge and one of the assessors was a right one; the accused Kalya was guilty of the death of Gangawa.

The conviction and sentence were confirmed.

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Extension of the Chemical Laboratory.

Yesterday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment on a reference in the matter of Government and Esufali Salebhai. The reference was made by the Collector of Bombay in regard to the amount of compensation for land, with buildings standing thereon, the acquisition of which for the extension of the Chemical Laboratory in the vicinity of the Jamsetji Hospital, was ordered by Government in a notification dated 5th November 1902. The land in question is situated at Parel Road, is registered in the Collector's books in the name of Hyderali Cassumji, and measures 13,141 square yards. Government and Esufali Salebhai, the sole surviving administrator of Salebhai Heptoola, were interested in the property. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the claimant. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

The Collector stated that the amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 2,41,276-6-3. It was apportioned as under:—Esufali Salebhai for buildings, Rs. 41,693-2-2; and to Government for land, Rs. 2,00,182-4-1. The claimant had received payment of the amount of compensation under protest. The amount claimed by him was Rs. 3,58,214-7-0.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in giving judgment, remarked that there could be no doubt that the Collector's sanctions were limited to making an offer of the compensation payable for the land. If there were several claimants, he could apportion the compensation amongst them, but the offer had to be made to the claimants as a body; there was not a seperate offer to each claimant of the amount apportioned to him. The Collector had no jurisdiction to try questions of title between Government and the claimant. If the Collector proceeds with the inquiry he is directed to make under the Act, that amounts to a confession of title in the claimant or claimants, and having arrived at the compensation payable for the land, he ought, if he makes an offer at all, to offer that to the claimant. He has no right whatever to retain any of it on behalf of Government. In his Lordship's openion, he had no jurisdiction to decide the question of title as between the Government and the claimant. As far as the proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act were concerned, the claimant had proved that he was the person to receive the compensation payable for the land. The Collector had found the present value of the whole property under Acquisition to be Rs. 2,36,438-0-17 on the rental bases. This total had not been disputed. But as far as his lordship could gather, the rent paid to Government had not been treated as an outgoing. The rent of the houses at the N.-W. and S.-W. corners had been capitalised at 16 2-3 years' purchase, and the rent of the stable at 11 1-9 years' purchase. The ground rent amounted to Rs. 90-4-7. It was impossible to apportion this accurately; but it would be near enough if it was capitalised at 13 years' purchase. This would amount to Rs. 1,173-11-7. The compensation, therfore, payable for the land was Rs. 2,35,264-7-1, plus 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. The difference between this and the amount received by the claimant under protest, must be paid to him with interest at 6 per cent. from the date the Collector took possession. The Government must pay the claimant's costs. The claimant was entitled to recover as set out in this Judgment.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Testamentary suit for dismissal.

18-07 Maganlal J G and B. Mulchand Dwarkadas vs Narndas Khattao Mulji and K

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.

327-08 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Sittaba widow and others Smetham B and Co

326-07 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmonk and another Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

References for hearing and final disposal.

175 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Kashinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Sodawaterwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adms. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Adms. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Parbudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkanath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

31 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Buxter Little and Co.

26 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

404 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha. Ardeser H D and Co.

183 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhunjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.

182 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Fajsirmal P G A Gahanaji Shevshimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co.

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Jorajt Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Bahaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Saluabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Manmukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Impersonation.

405-07 Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

(After Appellate Side Court work is over.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

711-07 Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishunker K and G. Commercial Cause.

Long Causes.

522-06 Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06 Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary F and D.

738-04 Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaroy vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297-08 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koor vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

"J. W. Pilgamker"—Better write to Manager of the Tramways.

THE SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

Now that the Tilak case is over and the result is widely known, the time has come to consider the disturbed state of the town and to enquire whether the steps taken to cope with it are the best that could have been adopted. We must own at once that we did not see the desirability of closing the High Court to the general public or the blocking of roads in the vicinity of the Court. This action was misunderstood and misrepresented in the bazaar. So was the bringing in of troops from other stations. But the result was the preservation of order in the Court and the absence of popular excitement in the Fort. All this time, however, the city itself has been in a state of almost continuous unrest, and the mill-hands have occasioned much trouble. Why they have given that trouble does not seem much less of a mystery to themselves than to the general public. We have had the town patrolled by large bodies of soldiers, as well as of police, a number of Special Magistrates were appointed, and frequently called out, for the purpose of formally authorising the troops to fire on the mob, but the troops have not so far been permitted to fire. We have had field-pieces, charged with canister-shot, standing threateningly in populous centres, but no hand has touched the lanyard which would let them off. Because the occasion to do so has not arisen, we are told, and we believe the statement is absolutely true. Mill-hands have stoned mill-hands, and others; they have broken the windows and other property belonging to their employers, employers be it remembered who are not mostly Europeans but Indian capitalists, men whose interests are identical with their own. Asked what is their grievance, they are at a loss for an answer. All they know is that some of their fellows have sworn by the tail of the sacred cow that they will not work until Tilak is released, and asked who Tilak is, not one in a hundred can say.

Who is causing the mischief? we ask. And the reply we receive is: "Emissaries." "Who are these emissaries and whose emissaries are they?" we enquire. And the answer is, "Who knows?" It seems to us that it is the business of the police—or of its detective department—to ascertain. The "jobbers" know we are assured, and the jobbers can take the men back to work if they will. Has any official effort been made to bring the jobbers to their senses or to ascertain from them who is at the bottom of all the mischief? We do not know; but we are aware that several mill agents, of their own initiative, have endeavoured to bring their men to their senses, though the result has not been altogether satisfactory. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, must receive credit for the remarkable patience he has displayed and the untiring manner in which he has laboured to preserve order without sacrificing life. We do not suppose there is another Commissioner of Police in the British Empire who would have displayed such wonderful energy and forbearance. But we cannot say we like to hear of police officers riding about and popping off revolvers, albeit without any practical result. The question which is being freely asked is: Why do not the police devote themselves to tracking the mischief-makers, the "emissaries" and their principals, and leave the military to clear the streets? Well, if the troops were ordered to fire there would be fatal results. Of that there can be no doubt; but it is absurd to suppose that once the troops opened fire there would be a difficulty in stopping them. The moment the order "cease fire" was sounded, not another rifle-shot would be heard.

It is probable resort would have been had to fire-arms when the crowd used stones, if they had not placed their women in the front rank. There was no necessity to shoot, a fire hose would have cleared the way and sent the women to their homes. But wherefore shoot at all, except when hard pressed and in self-defence? "Think of the lesson which would be given to riotous and disaffected persons throughout India," is the reply. Yes, but to fire on the people in Bombay, who are giving us a little trouble, would unfortunately mean that we should shoot a gathering of ignorant, misguided labourers, who are not the real offenders and who do not understand either why they are not working or what they are asked to agitate for. The men with whom we want to deal are those in whose hands the mill-hands are but puppets. The closing of the shops in the bazaar as a protest against the conviction of the arch-sedition-monger is lamentable because it is futile and foolish. No one will suffer but the shopkeepers themselves and their poor neighbours who support them. More men are thrown upon the streets. It is a matter of common knowledge that Satan inevitably finds mischief for idle hands to do, and the shopkeepers and their assistants merely swell the crowds in the streets, who would glory in a row for the row's sake and take a broken head with comparative equanimity probably. If these men had any legitimate grievance it would be possible to sympathise with them. Having none, we can only pity them and hope that they will be brought to a sensible view of the situation without committing themselves so far that the custodians of the peace find it necessary to resort to extreme measures.

ANCIENT MARITIME ENTERPRISE.

To the Englishman the romance of the sea is a part of his life. There are no names that stir his chivalry and warm his enthusiasm like those of our sea heroes. Sons of the ocean are the darlings of his race and the stars of his country's history. Frobisher and Drake, Cook and Nelson, and the rest of the goodly company, bring to the senses the brine-laden breezes, which brace up his imagination, and teach him the virtue of his ancestors. And so venerated do these sentiments become that he, in spite of his insular birth, offers also the palm of merit to those of other nations, who have dared the mysterious dangers of the ocean, and have enlisted their efforts in the service of Neptune. Thus Columbus, Bartolomeo Dias, and Vasco de Gama are among his heroes, and there hangs about the Pilgrim Fathers of the *May Flower* a tender halo of unforgotten light. Even across the aeon of known navigation the shout of the sea-going Phœnicians finds its echo in the English sailor's heart. And, because there is a camaraderie and a kind of masonic understanding between sailors of all ages and nationalities, the discovery of the fact that the circumnavigation of Africa was accomplished twenty-one centuries before Vasco de Gama sailed round the Cape, will give every real sailor-hearted man a thrill of pleasure. An engraved scarab has been found lately in Egypt, which contains the only extant official confirmation of the account given by Herodotus of the nautical triumph of the Egyptians. This scarab, which is very large, was engraved by the Pharoah Neco II. (610-595 B. C.) on the occasion of the return of the Expedition, which was the first to succeed in ascertaining the peninsular form of the continent of Africa. It was found at Buhastis only a few months ago, and is at present in the Guinet Museum at Paris.

The words in which Herodotus, the father of History, first told the story are as follows:—"Libya, we know, is washed on all sides by the sea, except where it is attached to Asia. This discovery was first made by Neco, the Eyptian King, who on desisting from the canal which he had begun between the Nile and the Arabian Gulf, sent to sea a number of ships manned by Phœnicians, with orders to make for the Pillars of Hercules, and return to Egypt through them, and by the Mediterranean. The Phœnicians took their departure from Egypt by way of the Erythræn Sea, and so sailed into the Southern ocean. When autumn came, they went ashore, wherever they might happen to be, and having sown a tract of land with corn, waited until the grain was fit to cut. Having reaped it, they again set sail; and thus it came to pass that two whole years went by, and it was not till the third year that they doubled the Pillars of Hercules, and made good their voyage home. On their return, they declared—I for my part do not believe them but others may perhaps—that in sailing round Libya they had the sun upon their right hand." Up to the present this testimony of the Greek historian to what is probably the most remarkable enterprise of ancient nautical history needed confirmation, but the scarab officially substantiates every detail. The fact of their seeing the sun rise on their right as the voyagers returned northward, which Herodotus doubted, is a very conclusive proof of their having gone round the Cape and completed the circuit. And when we think of those ancient mariners exploring the unknown seas, setting sail on a voyage, the length of which no living soul could tell, with no guide to safe harbours or chart of dangerous reefs; when we think of the great faith that springs eternal in the sailor's breast, whether it be in the age of great steam-driven liners or the frail bark that depends on the fickle wind, then it is that we should look upon this new-found scarab of an old-world glory, and stretch our hands across the aeons that have held it.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

A NUMBER of shops in the bazaar closed yesterday out of sympathy to Mr. Tilak. No disturbance was reported.

PITAMBERDASJI GURU MOHANDASJI, religious head of the Pranami Panth, is exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Naini Tal Arts Society will be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th September next.

SPECIAL enquiries are still being made from Leh regarding Dr. Sven Hedin, but no news has yet been received.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to accept the offer of H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur to raise and equip a squadron of Sillidari Cavalry (150 strong) as an addition to the Imperial Service Troops and to build new lines for them.

THE 6th September being the 50th anniversary of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, it is proposed to raise a Memorial for the occasion. Old pupils of the Institution are requested to communicate with the Principal, Lovedale.

THE Committee of the Indian Polo Association have decided that the action recently taken in reference to the measuring rules was *ultra vires*, and the *status quo ante* will accordingly be resumed.

A SMALL informal Committee is considering, at Simla, a revision of the Field Service Regulations, by the light of experience gained during the recent Frontier expeditions. The Committee includes Sir Beauchamp Duff, Chief of the Staff, and Sir James Willcocks.

DURING the week ending 21st July 944 1/2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 939 were shipped to China, and 5 1/2 purchased by the Farmer at Poona. During the week 878 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THERE is a demand just now from most of the High Courts and Chief Courts, for an increase in the number of Judges, by reason of arrears. The Punjab Chief Court seems likely to be among the first to have this increase granted.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 21 was 620, giving a death-rate of 30·89 per annum per thousand as against 29·78 in the corresponding period of last year, and 36·41 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61 died from fevers; 34, plague; 18, small-pox; 4, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 30, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 140, affections of the respiratory organs; 45, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 39, still-born; 74, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 243; Hindu low caste, 73; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 21; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 4; European, 4; The total number of births was 348 as against 395 in the corresponding period of last year, and 333 the average over the past five years.

IN a printed reply to Mr. G. Harwood, Mr. Winston Churchill states that 105 persons were killed and 1,003 injured in tramcar accidents during the twelve months ended April 30.

NEWS received from Irkutsk reports that a mail wagon has been attacked near Stetensk by brigands, who were in ambush. Two postillions were seriously wounded, and two sacks, containing letters and gold to the value of £6,700, were stolen. The bandits escaped with the booty.

THE Russian Council of Ministers have approved the Bill introduced by the Ministers of Finance and Commerce with regard to the distribution among the sugar factories of the proportion of sugar destined for export abroad under the provision of the Supplementary Act of the Brussels Sugar Convention of December 19, 1907.

LIEUTENANT BARRAUD, who made a reconnaissance to Bagnang after the fighting on June 19 with Chinese rebels, has picked up 67 tirailleurs, 24 of whom were wounded. Among the French troops killed are stated to have been two officers two sergeants, and 22 tirailleurs. Fifty tirailleurs of those who were surprised at Bangnang have arrived at neighbouring stations in the district.

MR. D.C.R. STUART, president of Cambridge University Boat Club, and stroke of the Cambridge Olympic eight, has had an exciting adventure. While returning to Henley in a punt with a lady and gentleman, after an up river trip, the boat was carried over Marsh Lock weir, through an open sluice gate. The punt was upset, but there was luckily plenty of help at hand. Ropes were thrown, and Mr. Stuart and his companions were drawn safely to land.

SWITZERLAND is suffering from a plague of leeches, which are killing the fish in the lakes and rivers by thousands. In the upper course of the Rhine, in the Aar, the Lakes of Neuchatel and Constance, where the plague is most acute, thousands of dead fish are seen floating on the water. They are covered with leeches. Scores of men are engaged (says the "Express" Geneva correspondent) in gathering the dead fish and burying them. Swiss scientists cannot account for the plague, which has never been experienced in Switzerland before.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE SEASON.

Bargains in the Shops.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

The season in growing old. After the whirl of the last few weeks in town Society was glad to bask in the brilliant sunshine at Henley. Glorious weather has graced the great river festival and Henley this year has recovered a little of its old dignity. The crowds were smaller, but there was a record number of houseboats moored from Phillis Court to Fawley Court boathouse. White has been greatly worn the whole season but at Henley it appeared almost with the regularity of a uniform. Women of all ages wore the graceful white muslin frocks covered with fine lace and tiny tucks which are the favourite wear this season. Made all in one with short sleeves they fulfil every emergency. They are not too elaborate for the morning and at night they are quite in keeping for the houseboat dinner. Goodwood will soon be upon us and then a season which has done wonders in the way of reviving West End trade will be numbered with the long succession of dead and gone London Seasons.

ROYALTY AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The Franco-British Exhibition is becoming a favourite rendezvous of Royalty. The King and Queen have paid several visits there and the Prince and Princess of Wales, despite the latter's unhappy memories of the opening day when her dress was knee deep in mud from the unmade path ways, have become regular habitues. Scarcely a day passes, in fact, but some Royal personages are recognised in the grounds. A merry group of children, stalwart little boys in sailor suits and a gentle fair haired little girl under the charge of tutor and governess occupying a car on the Scenic Railway, which is the latest notion in switchbacks, is suddenly recognised by some discerning fellow traveller. They are the children of the Prince of Wales. Only this week the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Princess Patricia brought a party of fourteen to the exhibition one night to sample the joys of the "Flip-flap."

THE LADY DOCTOR.

Medical women are waiting with not a little eagerness for the result of the ballot which has just been taken by the Royal College of Surgeons as to whether women should be admitted to that body. In response to the petition of the Royal Free School of Medicine for Women, the Royal College of Physicians has already decided to admit women. Even in these days there is still a great deal of prejudice against the woman doctor. "You don't mean to say you have a woman to attend you? How brave of you!" was the remark of a friend of hers, related Lady Grove at the prize giving of the Royal Free School, yesterday and the students laughed merrily at the notion. It was a pretty picture this prize giving, for all the famous women physicians and surgeons, not a few of whom have attained a European reputation, came to see their younger sisters of the profession receive their certificates and prizes. Interesting, too, was the declaration of Dr. Scharlieb, one of our most famous women surgeons: "We must be women first and doctors afterwards, for without tact, sympathy and insight, all the skill in the world is of little avail."

In their dainty summer frocks, their pretty flower trimmed hats, their faces wreathed with smiles the young women who are to be the doctors of to-morrow certainly looked as if they would live up to the standard laid down by Dr. Scharlieb.

THE POET LAUREATE.

Society from the West End mingled with the local Whitechapel "Smart set" attired in purple and many feathers at the Whitechapel Art Gallery yesterday when Mr. Alfred Austin the Poet Laureate opened the "country in town" Exhibition which annually wafts a whiff of country sweetness into the grey and squalid streets of the East End. It teaches Whitechapel how it may make a garden, gay with flowers and pretty climbing plants, on a window sill of a great tenement building, and this for a modest eighteenpence.

Attired in the most immaculate of frock coats with a white rose in his button-hole the dapper little figure of the laureate passed from room to room until reaching the lecture room on the top floor he talked to a select gathering on the joys of the country. That man could only be healthy and happy in the country was the Laureate's text, and he painted a fascinating picture of his own Surrey garden where the roses were now brocading the hedge rows.

ROYALTY'S HAPPY AFTERNOON.

Over 60,000 little school children in London alone experience weekly the joys of the 'Happy Evenings" designed for their benefit by the Children's Happy Evenings Association who have organised play centres in the Council schools at night. On Monday the Happy Evenings Association and their little protegees invited the King and Queen to have a "Happy afternoon" with them at the Queen's Hall. And what a laughing, romping, merry time they had.

Downstairs in the arena dressed in quaint old English costumes were the successful competitors in the Inter Branch Physical Recreation Competition which had been judged by so distinguished an authority as General Sir Bindon Blood. High up in the galleries were thousands of children who had come to witness their successful rivals play before the King and Queen.

It was the children's day and the grown ups were relegated to back place, to the scanty accomodation afforded by the platform in fact, and the King and Queen who were charmed by the pretty dances, the nursery games and the old world songs of their little entertainers applauded the performance from the scarlet carpeted Royal enclosure.

Their Majesties, who had just returned from their visit to the Earl and Countess of Pembroke at Wilton, were both looking extremely well. Queen Alexandra in fact was looking very much better than she has for some time, and every woman in the hall remarked that she had discarded her favourite toque for a hat. The hat it is true was a small one, a black crinoline prettily swathed in white tulle and finished with a black and white aigrette. The Queen clings so tenaciously to the fashion of the toque that any departure from it causes a small sensation in the sartorial world. A few seasons ago at Ascot she appeared on Gold Cup Day in a large creamy Leghorn hat trimmed with roses and a black feather, and so set the fashion in millinery for the remainder of the season.

THE KING'S BLUE FROCK COAT.

And talking of setting the fashions, King Edward is entirely responsible for the number of blue frock coats that are making appearance in the Park and West End.

At Ascot, at the Windsor Garden Party, and at Miss Jean Reid's wedding—to mention only three occasions—the King wore a blue frock coat. The fashionable West End tailors are now struggling to keep pace with orders for blue frock coats.

A dark blue face cloth is the material used for the new coat which is cut rather large in the skirt than an ordinary frock coat and which has no silk facings. The King wears a high grey felt hat with his new frock coat, and high grey hats are entirely ousting the silk hat from the shop windows.

THE FEMININE FESTIVAL.

The sale's the thing this week! Monday saw the opening of the summer sale season and for the next few weeks the great feminine festival will be celebrated by shops and showrooms thronged with seething crowds of bargain hunters.

In other days only the needy or economically minded woman threw herself into the votex of the sales but for several seasons past there has been a tendency on the part of smart fashionable women to buy in the sales and this week the managers of the great shopping establishments have been struck by the increasing number of women of wealth at the sales. The sales have in fact become fashionable. Elegantly toiletted ladies drove up in carriages and automobiles to the doors of the establishments where sales were in progress.

"Do you see that lady? She is the wife of a city magnate with £60,000 a year. She has motored up to town from their country seat this morning in order to get the first pick of the bargai,n" said the manager of a famous Regent-street firm pointing out a fashionably dressed lady who had just ordered forty yards of cream serge at reduced sale price. The serge was wanted for a school outfit, a very favourite purchase at sales.

THE SEASON'S BARGAINS.

Bargains are inclined to run in grooves this season. Nearly every West End shop has "a particularly choice collection of Directoire gowns" to offer at greatly reduced prices, and judging from the way the bait is drawing we shall see an epidemic of ultra Directoire gowns, originally intended more for purposes of shop display than actual wear, making their appearance in the streets.

The vogue of the Merry Widow hat has increased the number of prizes for bargain hunters. It would be the height of folly on the part of milliners if they attempted to store away headgear of such an extreme mode as the Merry Widow. There are still three months left in which the purchaser of a ten guinea "Merry Widow," with its acreage of plumage and flowers, reduced by the sales to a modest three or four pounds, can air her purchase.

Sunshades, owing to the adoption of hats of the large brimmed "Merry Widow" type, have been at a discount this season and consequently the shopkeepers are selling off their stock of sunshades at prices below cost in many cases.

PERILS OF DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Will domestic service have to be added to the list of dangerous trades is a question suggested by the result of the year's working of the new act which made householders liable to compensate their servants for accidents.

Before the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman added the famous clause to the Employers Liability Bill which gave Mary Ann her charter, no one had any idea of the perils of domestic service, and house holders who wished to protect themselves from the obligations of the new act had no difficulty in getting insurance to take the risk at an almost nominal premium. Half a crown was the general sum fixed, and risks amounting to millions of pounds were taken by the leading insurance companies, who never suspected how often Mary Ann the housemaid tumbled downstairs or Mary Jane the cook burned or scalded herself in the course of their duties. But the first year's working of the act has completely undeceived them.

The manager of one of our largest insurance companies told me the other day that his company alone had paid many thousands of claims under the new act.

"All our estimates," he said, "had to be made by guesswork, and the number of claims has astounded us. Though we are retaining the low premium for another year it is certain that householders will have to pay more in the future to insure against the new act. Curiously enough chauffeurs, for whom a special premium of £1 is charged, seem to be almost immune from accidents. We have had scarcely any claims for injuries to chauffeurs. The kitchen appears to afford greater scope for accidents than the garage."

FRONTIER-TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

The following is the account of an eye-witness present at the Jirga, convened under pressure from Peshawar, to discuss proceedings in regard to the action to be taken against the raider Multan, and consequent on the late audacious raid into Peshawar City, when more than two lakhs of rupees were stolen. Representatives of the following tribes, viz: Malikdin Khel, Khumbar Khel, Kuki Khel, Sipahi Khel, Kumer Khel and Aga Khel with their detachments of fighting men assembled at a bagh near to Mir Khan Khel, a village of the Malikdin Khel, while the Zakka Khel, to which tribe the noted outlaw belongs, sat afar off on a hill top to await the decision of the tribes. An agreement was very soon come to, that as the Zakka Khel had not attended the Jirga, there was nothing for it but to go and fetch them by force; consequently all fell in on their standards. Unfortunately, on a matter of precedence in the fight and owing to the contumacy of the head malik of the Malikdins, the two most powerful tribes, viz: Khamber Khel and Malikdin Khel, had such a disagreement and feeling ran so high that neither would give in, and finally they both returned to the starting point and the smaller tribes, unable to do any effective work by themselves, dispersed eventually to their own homes. The Mullahs' prohibition alone would never have effected this, as their following has nowadays become greatly reduced, and it is well known that lately the Mullahs made strenuous efforts to raise the clans in and of the Mohmand tribe without success. The sequel to this quarrel was that the head of the Malikdin Khel wrote to the British authorities, saying that he and his tribe had done their best but that the other tribes had not backed them up. This was soon proved by the wide-awake authorities in Peshawar, to be false, and he received in answer the information that his tribal allowance would be stopped. As, however, another head man of his tribe (who is at feud with him) has lately reappeared from Kabul, it is probable that he will never again leave his house until he goes to the burial ground, and treachery to the salt will once more have its just reward.

One understand very quickly from conversation wit transborder men, the great influence that Colonel Roos Keppel has in all their actions, for in every case of dispute involving large issues one is told: "And so the Malik wrote to Roos Keppel Sahib who decided thus and thus and also deposed that Malik from the Chiefship, putting in so and so Khan in his place."

The leading figure in the late agitation was the Safi Mullah a member of the Shinwari Tribe, a man about forty years of age, a good speaker and a very strong man ably backed up by the Hadda Mullah, the Mishtiye Mullah, the Siparai Mullah and the Mullah of Dila in the Khumber Khel and others of less fame, many of whom died bravely facing our troops in the Mohmand country.

IN the Second Chamber of the Dutch States-General the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that disagreement existed between the Dutch Governor of Curacoa and Venezuela on account of plague prevention measures taken by the former, in retaliation, for which rigorous measures were being taken by Venezuela against the shipping of Curacoa.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

IN THE COMMONS.

Sir Henry Cotton Speaks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

In introducing the Indian Budget into the House of Commons last evening Mr. Buchanan deprecated exaggerated anxiety as to the political state of parts of India. There was a bright side to the picture occupying the bulk of the canvas. He proceeded to review the favourable position of Indian finances. With reference to the increase in military expenditure, he said he did not desire to discuss the merits of Lord Kitchener's scheme, but military authorities did not doubt that it had largely increased the efficiency of the army in India, and the recent operations clearly proved it.

Dealing with the political unrest and recent outrages, he referred to the daily receipt of assurances of support from all sections of the population in stamping out the hateful political disease. The Government, he declared, would do that by any and every means at their command. We had to recognize a new spirit and political outlook on the part of many educated Indians, and the success of our rule would depend upon whether we were able to attract them to our side. To those loyally accepting our rule we wanted to offer an active and real interest and responsibility in the concerns of their own people. It was not a simple problem. If we convince them of the sincerity of our desire for a solution we shall have the assistance of all the Moderates. He did not share the view that all would be well if the partition of Bengal were reversed. What was at present obligatory on them, particularly in Bengal, was to endeavour to improve the work of administration and to remove the soreness which had undoubtedly been caused by the manner in which the partition was carried out. Proceeding, Mr. Buchanan said that the object of the Government was to advance fearlessly along the lines of constitutional progress, so as to meet as far as possible, in the words of Lord Minto, "the political aspirations of honest reformers."

Mr. Buchanan anticipated great results from the Decentralisation Commission, and said that Viscount Morley hoped to make a statement on the subject before the end of the Autumn session.

Earl Percy emphasised the necessity for reform of the educational administration.

Mr. Rees moved an amendment declaring that the educational system of India was in need of urgent reform. Mr. Rees urged the increase of facilities for primary education. He maintained that something should be done to check the dissemination of seditious matter in Great Britain.

Sir Henry Craik seconded the amendment.

Mr. Keir Hardie repudiated the seditious language attributed to him in India. He urged fair treatment of the people.

Sir George Robertson said that the quiet strength of officials in India prevented the unrest from becoming dangerous.

Sir Henry Cotton urged the reconstruction of the Civil Service on a representative basis. He protested against the prosecution of Tilak, which he said was simply suicidal at the present moment.

Mr. Buchanan, replying to the points raised in the debate, said he hoped that when the Government's schemes were produced, the House would acknowledge that they were a real step in advance. The Government were prepared to consider practical suggestions with regard to improvements in the administration, but financial reasons prevented any increase in the grant for education.

Mr. O'Donnell paid a tribute to the improvement in the attitude of the India Office. There was real desire to approach the question of government of India in a sympathetic spirit.

Mr. Rees' amendment was negatived without division and the Budget was adopted.

Mr. Maclean called attention to the unsatisfactory provision of church accommodation for non-Anglican soldiers in India.

Mr. Buchanan said that Anglican Bishops had the right side of the law, but no church could be built out of the revenue of India, was needed to be consecrated. The Government were endeavouring to supply facilities for British soldiers and were building churches at principal stations.

STANDARD OIL.

Record Fine Quashed.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Court of Appeal at Chicago has quashed the fine of 29 million dollars imposed on the Standard Oil Company on the 3rd August, 1907, and ordered a re-trial.

MOROCCAN CAPTIVE.

Released.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Mr. Clark Kennedy, who was captured by the Moors, has been released.

TWO EMPERORS.

To Meet at Cronberg.

LONDON, JULY 23.

King Edward will meet the Kaiser at Cronberg on August 11th.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Warwickshire has beaten Somerset by 161 runs.

Sussex has beaten Lancashire by six wickets.

Notts has beaten Essex by eight wickets.

Surrey has beaten Hampshire by nine wickets.

QUEBEC.

Ovation to the Prince.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Quebec. His Royal Highness received a great ovation from the dense crowds.

Sir Wilfred Laurier presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Government.

The Prince of Wales replied in English and French.

LATER.

Telegrams from Quebec state that in brilliant sunshine, the "Indomitable," leading an imposing procession of warships, took up her position in the line of battleships, amid the tumultuous demonstrations of the crowds of spectators.

Earl Grey, Lord Roberts, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian authorities, the American Vice-President, and representatives of France went on board the vessel.

The Prince of Wales, replying to Sir W. Laurier's address, dwelt on the loyalty of French Canadians, which was one of the greatest tributes to British political genius.

SPREADEAGLISM.

And the American Navy.

LONDON, JULY 23.

President Roosevelt, addressing a gathering of prominent naval men at Newport, said they wanted a first class navy or none. A purely defensive navy was worthless.

The cruise of the battleship fleet was a most instructive lesson in the reality of the Monroe Doctrine.

"The American people must be prepared to uphold the right of saying who shall be allowed to enter the country in case anyone challenges it."

THE GRAND VIZIER

Dismissed.

INSURRECTION DECREASING.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Advices from Constantinople state that Said Pasha replaces the Grand Vizier, who has been dismissed, and that Eumerrushdi Pasha has been appointed Minister for War.

LATER.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia states that Niazi Bey, the leader of the Young Turkey rebels, has established his headquarters near Lake Okhrida, where the rebels have captured a military depot.

Four hundred armed Mahomedans have joined Niazi Bey.

The insurrection is spreading in Dibra, where arms have been distributed to Christians.

DE BEERS.

Famous Mine Closed.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A telegram from Kimberley states that the De Beers Company has decided to close down the De Beers mine. This necessitates the discharge of two hundred Whites and twelve hundred Natives.

THE STADIUM.

Notable British Victory.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Walker of South Africa has won the hundred metres race at the Stadium in 10 4/5 seconds, defeating Rector, the American crack, amid the immense enthusiasm of fifty thousand spectators present, who cheered him for five minutes.

The Duke of Connaught summoned Walker to the Royal box and warmly congratulated him.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Unlicensed Hawkers.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A despatch from Johannesburg states that ten Indians have been sentenced to four days' imprisonment for hawking without licenses. The prisoners include the Chairman of the Islamic Society. Other leaders who hawked deliberately identify themselves as humble brethren.

MALAY GAMBLING.

Precipitate Action Harmful.

LONDON, JULY 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Laidlaw asked Colonel Seely to consider the refusal to continue the licensed gambling in the Malay States, after the present leases expire.

Colonel Seely said that while being desirous of ending the system, any precipitate action would do more harm than good.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, in reply to a question, says: Weighing machines used by railway companies for the purposes of trade are subject to stamping and testing under the weights and measures regulations. The Board of Trade have no reason to doubt that such machines are properly inspected.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

MANICKTOLA BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

In the Manicktolla bomb case at Alipore, yesterday, Jogendranath Sen, the father of one of the accused, while being examined in regard to a diary which has been seized by the police when searching his house, alleged that an entry put to him was not in the book when the police took it from his house.

ARREST OF BALKRISHNA HARI KANAI.

Balkrishna Hari Kanai was arrested and brought down from Nagpur charged with being a member of the Manicktolla Secret Society and was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, who remanded him to jail and to be placed before the Alipore Magistrate.

APPASAHEB BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

POONA, JULY 3.

Appasaheb Ramchandra, who claims to be a Rajput of about 45 years of age, a man who speaks English remarkably well, was yesterday placed before Mr. Carmichael, I. C. S., District Magistrate of Poona, and charged under Section 110, clauses (e) and (f) of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. C. Davar, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Sir Edmund Cox, Deputy Inspector General of Police, appeared for and Mr. L. J. Apte, Pleader, defended. The accused is about the most extraordinary looking individual that has ever stepped into a dock.

On the case being called on, Apte raised the question of jurisdiction, contending that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case.

Mr. Davar explained that accused was brought to Poona under the special orders of the Belgaum Magistrate and not by a police order, and that under the ruling in Bombay Law Report page 244, the Court had jurisdiction.

The Magistrate ruled that he was empowered to hear the case against the accused.

Sir Edmund Cox, in laying an application before the Court, together with the correspondence attached by the police, drew up the following synopsis of charge against the accused:—That for the following reasons accused Abba Saheb Ramchandra, present in Court, be dealt with under the provisions of Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. Accused was arrested at Castle Rock on 30th June. He is now under detention in accordance with the order of the District Magistrate, Belgaum, whose proceedings are appended. The Magistrate granted 14 days' remand on the ground that the police suspect accused to be a political offender, this suspicion being corroborated by accused's own voluntary statement made to the Magistrate. On going through accused's papers that have been attached this suspicion is confirmed, and further investigations are being carried on with a view to a prosecution under Section 124A, Indian Penal Code. These investigations will take time, and it is essential that in the meantime accused be detained in custody under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code (unless of course he executes a bond to the satisfaction of the Court). As regards accused's general character, his printed history shows that he is a professional swindler and has undergone six convictions for cheating. I put in the following papers to prove that accused has disseminated or attempted to disseminate seditious matter:

(a) A bundle of 15 printed slips beginning with "Bande Mataram" including exhortations (quotations or otherwise) "to do and die," defend good principles with your blood, and so on.

(b) Draft of letter in accused's handwriting to one Chandidas Chakravaty of Jalpaiguri, Bengal, which includes the following passages:—"If you are prepared to be true to your caste, creed, country and religions, in short to follow me to the very grave, come." "Articles in the paper alone will do no good; action, and action alone, with a rod in hand. That rod alone will give you and your country everything. Do not misunderstand me. A rod of manufactory I mean; in short, if you are prepared to sacrifice your life for the world, come. You may show this letter to all the Jalpaiguri patriots."

(c) Draft of letter to Master Chandidas Chakravaty, which includes the following passage:—"Come soon and join us in turning up some things not for us but for the persons in need. We shall all try to free the country from the long-rooted plague."

(d) Letter signed Chandidas Chakravarty, dated Jalpaiguri, 10th April 1906, which includes the following passage:—"I am ready to fulfil all the conditions mentioned and face every sort of danger and difficulties. I shall show the letter to the patriots here."

(e) Letter to the well-known Surendranath Banerjee of Calcutta asking for a private interview for one of his students who will tell him all about his business.

(f) Letter to Manilal Gupta from accused, dated 26th June 1908, saying that all have been arrested, but that nothing important to prove the affair was found, and that chemical were examined but no dangerous chemicals connected with the bomb shell was found.

(l) Draft letter form is not in accused's handwriting, but apparently dictated by him, saying that this work is of life and death and referring to his letter to Chandidass

(i) List of explosives.

(j) Letter from Kemp and Co. to accused replying to an enquiry about chemicals including picric acid.

(k) Statement of accused to Lieutenant Liddell at Belgaum that he could point out where explosives are now being manufactured near Nasik, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur.

I submit that these letters and papers are so incriminating that it is essential to keep accused in custody until the most complete and searching enquiries have been made.

Mr. E. C. Cox, Deputy Inspector-General of Police's evidence, in corroboration of the above, was led. Two police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have substantiated the details, while a warder from Yerrowda Jail deposed to the fact that the accused had been in that prison according to the jail records.

The accused in his statement to the Court denied every allegation against him and even denied having been previously convicted on the score that the mark of identification recorded by the jail authorities did not tally with marks on his legs.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday next.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

ETHIRAJA'S TRIAL.

To-day, at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the trial of Ethiraja Surendranath Arya, who is charged with offences under Sections 124 A and 153A, Indian Penal Code, was resumed.

Sub-Inspector Narayanasamy Iyer, recalled, deposed that the news of Tilak's arrest reached Madras on 25th June, 1908. There was a procession in Triplicane that day. Witness followed the procession, which eventually went to a small mosque in Viraraghava Moodelly Street. Accused, who was heading the procession, cried out "Bande Mataram" and "Tilak-ki-jai." He announced that there would be an indignation meeting at the Parthasarathy Temple at 10 o'clock that night. Witness attended the meeting, which was held at the temple of the Mantapam. Amongst others the accused made a speech in Telugu and witness took notes in English. Witness here read his notes of the speech which was to the effect that their goal of Swaraj was an established fact. The speaker also abused the police, called them watch-dogs, working for crumbs of the bread that were thrown away. And though the Sub-Inspectors were all Iyers, having been born as high caste Brahmans, they did not feel the shame to wear buffaloe skins. They were traitors and tale-bearers. Rome was great, but had its fall. Greece had its fall, and so shall England. Union is strength. So take courage and go on.

After hearing further evidence his Worship intimated to the vakil for the defence that he intended to commit the accused to the Sessions, and asked whether the defence proposed to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.

Accused's vakil said, under the circumstances, he did not propose to cross-examine the witnesses.

His Worship then stated he would commit the accused at once and would frame charges and make his committal order on Saturday next.

SEDITIOUS LEAFLET AT ALIGARH.

ALIGRAH, JULY 23.

The police at Aligarh secured a copy of the seditious leaflet from Calcutta headed "A Message to the Punjabis" and subscribed "Bande Mataram."

The gist of the seditious leaflet headed "Message to Punjab" included suggestions to blow up bridges and render railways useless to Europeans. If the people united, it was an easy matter to overthrow the English.

Upon strong information Hotelal and Ramswarup, Superintendent, Vedic Ashram, who was arrested at Etah on the 16th, were placed before the District Magistrate.

Evidence of the five Vedic Ashram boys that the leaflet was read out to them by Ramsarup, and of three boys showed that the legend narrated them by Hotelal was to the effect that if tyrant oppresses tyrant he must be wiped out.

The Assistant Head Master, Government High School, stated he was an Aryasamajist in views. He knew Ramsarup and Hotelal. Hotelal came to the Vedic Ashram in April, also before a few days before the school closed. Hotelal gave him the leaflets. It was printed on both sides. The gist was to drive Europeans away, as money buys everything and arms could be got from foreign countries. Witness tore the leaflet and threw it away. He also saw a copy in the Lyall Library the same evening (the 14th May) on the table. Witness identified a copy of the leaflet produced in Court. Ramsarup lived opposite to witness. He told him the leaflet was being searched by Government. Thereupon witness reported the matter to the Head Master and made a statement to the Magistrate on the 26th.

Barrister Shivshunkersing reserved cross-examination on behalf of both accused.

Maharajah Luxminarayan Tubaj, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Secretary of the Lyall Library, said he saw the leaflet in the second week of May. He described it in colour, size, etc., and identified the Court copy. The gist from memory was, "Our sisters ravished, our brothers slaves. Europeans few, Indians many. Arms could be procured and the English wiped out." Witness ordered the Librarian not to burn the leaflet in his possession, but the Librarian said it was burnt. In witness's opinion it was a strong circular and written badly against Government.

The Librarian, Lyall Library, gave corroborative evidence. He also said both accused used to visit the Library. He also identified the leaflet.

The Government Advocate suggested to the Court that a copy of the leaflet be preserved between two glass plates as it was much handled and the only copy.

The Court gave orders accordingly.

The case is postponed to the 4th August.

THE "URDU IMAULLA" CASE.

Fazul Hasan, Editor, "Urdu Imaulla," was next retried. The accused's counsel, Kumar Cheeda Singh, stated his client advised him not to put in an application to the High Court for transfer of the case and wished the trial to proceed before the District Magistrate.

Mr. Wallach put in two books of reference.—"Statesman's Year Book," 1908, with special reference to the chapter on Egyptian religion and instruction, also a type-written copy of the chapter, also the second volume of Lord Cromer's book on "Modern Egypt," with special reference to the passages in the chapter on Education. The Court read out a telegram received from the father of Fazal Karim, the boy who wrote the article in the accused's paper stating that the boy will be produced from Patiala on 1st August.

The Magistrate then framed a charge sheet with reference to the article, entitled "English Education Policy in Egypt" in the "Urdu Imaulla" published by the accused, under Section 124A, Indian Penal Code. Accused pleaded not guilty, and wished to produce witnesses, also authorities from Calcutta against the two reference books filed. He also wished to cross-examine three prosecution witnesses.

KALICHARAN MOOKERJI'S CASE.

Kalicharan Mookerjee's house was searched here and a dagger, powder and caps were found. The accused was tried under the Arms Act. Judgment has been reserved.

The same accused is suspected of having written a letter to the Viceroy from Aligarh, threatening the Viceroy's person. The letter is in manuscript and is signed P. Nath, the words "to" and "six" being printed.

Mr. Hardless, Calcutta handwriting expert, identified the writing of the letter as corresponding with the writing of the accused and admitted by the accused. He will be tried under sections 506 and 507 of the Indian Penal Code. The case has been postponed to the 25th.

SECRETARIAT CLERKS'

Investigation Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The following order by the Government of India in the Home Department is published:—

The Government of India have recently received memorials from clerks in their Secretariats, as well as from those in certain other offices of the Imperial Departments, praying for an increase of pay.

The grounds on which the memorialists base their prayer, are that the rates of pay attached to the clerical appointments in the offices to which they belong have remained practically unchanged during the last forty years; that during that period the cost of living has steadily increased owing to a general rise in the price of articles of food, as well as house-rent, and that therefore, their present rates of pay are insufficient.

The memorialists have also asked that pending the disposal of their prayer for increase of pay, some temporary relief may be granted to them in consideration of the abnormal conditions which prevailed in 1907, and continue in the current year.

The Government of India have decided that the prayers of the memorialists shall be investigated in the first instance by a committee compressing the following officers:—The Hon. Mr. J. S. Meston, President; Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hudson, Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerji, Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, Members; and Mr. C. W. Caston, Member and Secretary.

Mr. Caston will be placed on deputation, until the Committee have submitted their report. The Government of India leave it to the Committee to decide what method they should adopt in dealing with the memorials, which are remitted them for their consideration.

One of the most important questions which the Committee will be called upon to decide is whether the present scales of pay are sufficient to attract and retain men possessing the qualifications required of clerk, employed in the offices in question. Should the Committee come to the conclusion that they are insufficient, it will be their duty to make suggestions for remedying their position.

The attention of the Committee is invited to the fact that the Government of India have recently decided that in future the clerical establishments of each of the Government of India Secretariat Offices shall be divided into two divisions, to be called the first and second divisions, respectively. The first division will comprise all those clerks who are required to deal with the higher class of clerical work; while the second division will contain those who are employed on work of a routine character.

The Government of India will be glad if the Committee will commence their labours without any avoidable delay.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

POONA CITY QUIET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

No demonstration of any kind whatever occurred in Poona City to-day over the result of the Tilak trial beyond some shops being closed in the vicinity of the "Kesari" office.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

The native town yesterday presented a gloomy scene. Though the mill-hands all attended work as usual, the shops in the native town were all closed. The cloth markets and shops in Mandvi Bundar were all closed and groups of idlers who wanted to spend a holiday were seen standing in the streets. A very large number passed their day in the Victoria Gardens. The police kept very good "bundobust" and the city was perfectly quiet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Captain A. M. Doveton, Indian Army, temporary half pay, is permitted to retire, with effect from the 13th June 1908.

Captain Jewett, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, Burma Military Police, is granted an extension of tenure to the 11th September 1910.

Captain Watt, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Brigade Major, Abbottabad Brigade, vice Major Rice, whose tenure of office expires on the 4th August 1908.

THE WALL CASE.

Further Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

The Wall case was continued at the High Court on Wednesday, Mr. Beatty, traveller of Messrs. Bell and Co., being cross-examined by Mr. Ross Alston for the defence.

Witness admitted, among other things, billing Mr. Wall six rupees for brass ladles that cost twelve annas each, also that certain tin-lined teakwood chests for which Mr. Wall had been billed had not been sent in.

The cross-examination then proceeded as follows:—

Were you aware that in giving commission to Mr. Wall through his wife you were doing an illegal thing or doing a quite proper thing?—At the time I did not think it was illegal at all.

Is it not a fact that the reason why you did not think it was illegal was because you considered it was Mrs. Wall's own doing only?—No.

When Mrs. Wall first spoke of commission, you did not think Mr. Wall knew anything about it?—No.

What was the stage when you first began to think that Mr. Wall was in this?—When he himself stood by when the district cart and other things were ordered and when he questioned the commission list.

That was after every payment on the commission had been made?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Richards remarked that if the witness's evidence was worth anything at all, he must have believed Mr. Wall knew these things were going on.

Mr. Ross Alston (to witness): Do you mean you thought there was nothing wrong in giving Mrs. Wall commission? Is that what you mean?—No.

You might have thought it was not quite a right thing for Mrs. Wall to ask for commission?—I did.

But you did not think it was an illegal thing, is that what you mean?—Yes.

But you did know it was an illegal thing for Mr. Wall to have taken commission in any form whether it were in money or money value in the way of articles?—Yes.

Then you did know Mr. Wall was taking money illegally at the latter stage?—I did.

But before sending in the Rs. 3,000 cheque as final payment, did you know?—Well, I suspected it.

Did you at any time say to Mrs. Wall, "You know this is a very dangerous game your husband is playing" or anything like that?—No.

Did you say to Mrs. Wall when you gave her the Rs. 3,000 cheque, "Your husband is doing a very foolish thing in having this money in the form of a cheque, for cheques can always be traced?"—No.

In answer to other questions witness said the Rs. 3,000 cheque was in his own name and he could have cashed it and given the money to the Walls. There was nothing to prevent the Walls asking him to cash the cheque.

What was the day on which Mr. Wall asked you for the motor-car?—About 25th March.

You did not mean to give it, but lead him to believe you would do so?—Yes.

Right up to the end when you had the final break with the Walls, you did not retire from your promise to give the motor-car?—No.

What do you say was the reason of his refusal to your bills in full?—Because I had not sent the motor-car or paid the bills I had been asked to pay.

Had he specified the sort of motor-car he wanted?—He showed me one in Leslie's catalogue: an expensive one it was.

This was in his wife's presence?—Yes.

Can you fix the date of this?—No.

People are in the habit of asking you for motor-cars so frequently that the date of this particular occasion has not impressed itself on your memory?

The Judge remarked that witness had said he did not intend to supply the car.

Witness admitted that had Mr. Wall paid up the bills, no exposure, so far as Messrs. Bell and Company was concerned, would have taken place; also that Mr. Wall was not informed that his wife's letters had been handed over to the authorities in Cawnpore.

Witness was asked to relate the circumstance under which he had given up the letters in question after the 7th May.

He said that Mr. Bell had threatened to prosecute him and had made a complaint to the District Superintendent of Police at Cawnpore about him. Mr. Bell said to witness that he had found out he had got an order on his own from business due to him (Bell).

After that, proceeded witness in answer to a question, he brought a charge under Section 419 against me, and went on Sunday, the 3rd April, to the District Superintendent of Police and said I had committed an embezzlement of moneys of his. He said I had got payment amounting to Rs. 50,000 for supply of Government staff. This money was for Mr. Bell, and that I had paid over only Rs. 40,000 and kept Rs. 10,000 for myself, which Mr. Bell charged me with embezzling.

Witness said the District Superintendent of Police sent for him and asked for a explanation.

Witness admitted he drew Rs. 50,000 and that he had only paid Rs. 40,000 to Mr. Bell. The other Rs 10,000, said witness, I explained and paid as commission to a public official on Mr. Bell's authority by telegram.

Were you able to produce any proof of payment of this commission?—No.

Not beyond a man acknowledging it to Mr. Bell himself. Supposing a man had denied it, you could not have proved you had not taken the money yourself?—No.

You had not paid it by any cheque that could be traced?—No.

Questioned further, witness said Mr. Bell admitted he had made a false charge, and witness told him he was a very foolish man, for if he (witness) were put on his defence he would have to say that he (Bell) had paid the Rs. 10,000 as commission. Counsel and Bell realised he had made a fool of himself, he did not realise it until the next morning, and he gave him a cheque for Rs. 30,000 to compromise what charge he brought against him.

So you made Rs. 30,000 out of that. Have you got it?—No.

I am delighted to hear it. Have you any of it?—Rs. 9,000.

So you made Rs. 9,000 out of this false accusation Bell brought against you?—Yes.

By the Judge: That was in settlement of all claims and compromise of counsel.

You did not mind paying bribes to people, but you did not want it to be said you had received the money yourself. Was that it?—Yes.

You made a compromise for Rs. 30,000?—I produced the cheque and it was dishonoured.

Did he give you a cheque for Rs. 30,000?—Yes.

On what Bank?—The National Bank.

Witness, asked further questions, said that when the Rs. 30,000 cheque was dishonoured he called upon Bell to pay up. He said he was not going to pay it, and witness therefore said he was going to take proceedings to recover the money and that his barrister thought arbitration would be better.

The Court here rose.

NORTH-WEST RAILWAY.

Further Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 23.

Two further breaches have also occurred at Kotri, and traffic resumption is indefinitely delayed. The situation is very serious for trade.

LATER.

The breaches on the line have been repaired and diversions put in where the two bridges were carried away, and through traffic was to have been resumed to-day; but intimation has just been received that the centre of one of the diversion at mile 78 had been washed away, due to the heavy rainfall all last night. It is estimated the repairs will at least take four or five days. Goods traffic cannot therefore be resumed probably for another week.

It is reported that the line near Tando Adam has also been damaged and is not safe for the passage of trains.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Through traffic was resumed on the 22nd instant on the North-West Railway, above Sharigh.

QUETTA, JULY 23.

In spite of every effort made to save the initial work of the dam in course of construction at Hanna, the tramway and trucks for carrying stones were completely swept away by the floods on the 22nd instant.

The mountain streams that supply the water works at Urak and Hanna rushed down with such terrific force that a very serious disaster to Quetta was only averted by the prompt shutting off of the water gates at Urak.

The North-West Railway Nushki Line between Spezand and Mastung has been breached in several places.

The weather is still cloudy, and there are signs of more rain.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 23.

A young apprentice named Critchell met with a fatal accident yesterday afternoon at the Giles Graving Dock at Manora. It appears the dredger "William Price" was undergoing repairs, and a plank, one end resting on the bulwarks of the vessel and the other on the side of the dock, was used for the purpose of carrying material. Two lads, Critchell and Barret, were conveying a pipe across, when the former lost his balance and fell into the Dry Dock, a distance of about 30 feet, fracturing his head, face and arm.

The Port Health Officer was immediately on the spot, but pronounced the case to be hopeless.

The lad was removed to the Civil Hospital, where the fever quickly rose to 107 degrees, and he died without recovering consciousness.

The lad's father is a well-known shot of the Sind Volunteer Corps, who scored so many successes in various rifle meetings in India. Great sympathy is felt for him.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN INDIA.

A Joint Assembly.

TO BE HELD IN JULY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

In accordance with the decision of the Joint Committee representing the South Indian Synod of the Presbyterian Church in India and the General Union of the United Churches of South India and Ceylon connected with the London Mission Society and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a joint assembly will be held in Madras on 25th, 26th and 27th July for the purpose of consummating the union already agreed upon by these two bodies. A lengthy programme has been published.

ACCORDING to the Ostend correspondent of the "Times," the representatives of the law have raided the Cercle Prive and captured, it is said, 150 baccarat players and £3,200.

THE bakers in Wellington (New Zealand) have struck work, says Reuter, owing to the refusal of the master bakers to disregard the award made by the Arbitration Court in May by reducing the working hours per week to forty-eight instead of fifty one, and by granting further increase in wages.

UNREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would not be unseasonable to instruct the natives, particularly the educated, in the language of truth, as to what they were before the British sway and what they are now. Time was when "the poor Indian's untutored mind saw God in the clouds and heard him in the wind." But now they have emerged, by touch of Western civilisation, from darkness into light and appear happy and bright. These serene times are changing as the present demeanour of the people shows. The result of the spread of education and bestowal of freedom equally to all, the domineering and the conquered has proved quite the reverse of what the conquerors anticipated and expected. A great poet says, education forms the common mind as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." It softens obdurate hearts and molifies dark feelings. Alas such hopes are not fully realised. May the frenzied Indians realise their state as loyal subjects! I see that the learned race of reasoners has passed away, and given place to a superficial and overweening generation of laborious and strenuous idlers in politics and statesmanship, of silly scholiasts, of wrangling mooters, of prosing garrulists who explore their darkling ascent upon the steps of learning by the balustrade of cases and manuscripts, who calculate the depth of their learning by their darkness and fancy they are politicians and statesmen because they could irresponsibly dabble with politics and statistics, and play the patriots, and they are ultimately perplexed when they find their ostentatious efforts to gain fame have plunged their country into trouble. Therefore, I say, the present attitude of the few Indians is to be primarily attributed to the abuse of learning and liberty, and secondly to the spirit of rivalry that has been planted in the breast of every educated native ever since the notorious Congress sprung up in the midst of us, nursed and encouraged by several well-to-do and erudite individuals in the guise of gospels, aye, rivalry for highest appointments in the Government offices. Such sublime aspirations together with the demand for Swaraj are their 'basis operandi,'—these are the principal causes which have led the fickle minded natives astray. How grievously they labour under delusion! Not all their mischievous public demonstrations would favour their premature cause. They would never succeed, never. Let them banish this silly idea of self-government; it is the hallucination of a few morbid minds. It is madness to rely upon the bold front they show to the Government. Could they at all defy the invincible valour of the British lion? It is only meekness and staunch loyalty that would make you gain, and nothing else. All your childish and wild efforts shall prove ever vain and impotent. Yes, do ye Indians forget the days when your ill fated clime drank deep the bitter cup of woes. By every fierce marauder crushed and spoiled, temples looted, fields laid waste, homes burned, pagodas and shrines plundered. Then, now bless the peaceful and happy days under the British peerless raj, enjoying all the happiness under the sun. And so, I daresay, the millions are happy and contented and bless the British raj and our Emperor as 'ma bap.' It is only the boastful few who whimper abroad for Swaraj, and are discontented with the British administration. To these I say 'decepti homines;' cease your babbling and all will go merry as the marriage bell.—Yours, &c.

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

Grant Road.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will be pleased to make room for the following few lines in your esteemed paper, as this concerns a public question and may give the Municipal Corporation of our City an opportunity to know how the public of Bombay will view the proposal made to that body by the Improvement Trust to locate a night-soil or Pail depot close to the new Chowpaty Bridge. The Improvement Trust has proposed to the Corporation to construct a Pail depot in the triangular piece of land between the above-mentioned Bridge and the old French Bridge so as to replace the present Pail-depot in the street behind the old Mathew Road. It is believed that the proposed depot is to be placed at the apex-point of the triangle which is bounded on one side by the retaining wall of the New Bridge and on the other by that of the French Bridge; in other words, near the point where the road over the new Bridge meets the old road on the French Bridge. Considering the importance of the New Bridge, leading as it does to a newly constructed broad road passing through the centre of the city and is intended to form as one of the lungs of its central portion including the Chowpaty section thereof, and considering also the character of the vehicle and pedestrian traffic for which it shall very soon be opened, it would in my opinion be a serious mistake to place a Pail-depot on the site referred to, quite close to the junction of such two roads. The proposed site, moreover, being wind-ward to those who may have to use the respective Bridges from Girgaum side or from the newly constructed road, the proposed depot will be a source of nuisance to them; for the probabilities are that the air in the proximity of the North-East portion of the two roads mentioned above will become more or less contaminated by the effluvium from the depot and deprive the central portion of the city from receiving pure sea breeze as originally intended by the Trust in formulating their Scheme No III, notwithstanding any precaution the Engineer might take in the construction of the depot. Even covering the depot with a roof and providing at the same time a chimney, which is indispensible for ventilating its inner space, will not prevent the air from being polluted during the working hours at least of the sweepers at the depot. It will give rise to repeated complaints from persons making use of the Bridges as well as from owners and occupiers of houses north of them. It will be remembered that not long ago there existed a Pail-depot by the side of the Carnac Bridge which had to be given up owing to loud complaints about it from the Public and the owners and occupiers of the adjoining properties. It cannot be gainsaid that in the interest of the rate-payers of the City, it will be but meet for the Corporation to see that the monies spent on the construction of a Pail-depot in a place like the one referred to, is not thrown away in case such a thing should prove a source of constant complaint from the persons using the Bridges or even from the owners of the properties in the neighbourhood and that in consequence of the latter cause, the Municipality is not, in the bargain, dragged into expensive litigation.—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SPEAKING at Tekuiti in reply to the New Zealand Premier's recent utterances, Mr. Massey, Leader of the Opposition, declared (says Reuter) that the majority of the Ministers were prepared to accept the Socialist platform, while probably not 25 per cent, of the population was in sympathy with it. The Premier's statement regarding taxation was both right and wrong. It was true that no direct taxation had been imposed, but the unimproved value of land had increased in a great degree, and the land tax and death duties were consequently accessing yearly.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Joseph John Heaton, I. C. S., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Mr. Herbert Batty, retired.

Captain A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted, with effect from the 26th June, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days in combination with furlough for thirteen months.

Major H. T. Hay, 108th Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major M.T. Elderton, proceeding on leave. Major Hay is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Captain G. N. L. Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, passed on the 17th June an examination for Cantonment Magistrates.

Mr. F. M. Gadney to be District Superintendent of police, Kolaba.

Mr. F. C. Griffith to be Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

Mr. A. Lucas, I. C. S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice the Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., with effect from the 26th March.

Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., to be Additional Judical Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. Lucas, with effect from the same date, and to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind till the date of his assuming charges of the office of Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, on relief on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. S. F. Ellis and pending relief by Mr. P. O'Brien.

Mr. G. S. Wilson to act as Superintendent of Police, North-Western Railway Police, Sind, pending further orders.

The services of Captain R. F. Steel, M. B., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S." Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Shannon is also appointed, Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 30th July or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Messrs R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., and G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 18th June.

Mr. Ewbank has passed an examination in Gujarati and Mr. Shannon in Kanarese.

Messrs. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., and J. A. Pope, I. C. S., have now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., has passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 20th June. Mr. Master has also passed an examination in Gujarati.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officers as follows: Captain (Honorary Major) T. M. English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on medical certificate, from the 15th July to the 14th July 1909. Lieutenant C. M. Moberly, 5th Leicester Regiment, attached Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on private affairs, from the 8th August to the 11th December.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major John James Marsland resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Henry Francis Pengelly Hearson to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 8th June.

Mr. C. F. Simon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 18th June.

Mr. O. S. Martin, Assistant Engineer, passed on the 15th June an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard applicable to Military and Uncovenanted Officers.

Mr. L. J. D. Gibson, M.A., B.Sc., temporary Engineer under convenant, transferred by the Government of India in the same capacity from the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to the Public Works Department, Bombay, is posted to the Northern Division.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

Yesterday at the European General Hospital, Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Fredrick Smith (19), a European clerk recently unemployed. The deceased was living with Mr. C. F. Hamilton, a distant relative of his on the first floor of Sunny House, Colaba. At 9 p. m. on Wednesday Mr. Hamilton saw the deceased taking his dinner. About one o'clock yesterday morning a lad told Mr. Hamilton that the deceased had met with an accident at Grant's Buildings. On going to the Grant's Buildings he saw the deceased lying on the road in front of the building. The deceased was taken to the hospital. In his deposition before the Coroner, Mr. Hamilton said that the deceased was very weak. A fortnight ago the deceased while going down the stairs fell over the banister. In the present case witness had no reason to suspect foul play, nor did he suspect suicide. Deceased was an excessive cigarrette smoker and he always walked with the aid of a stick.

Mr. J. L. Whitcombe, a clerk in the Audit Department, B. B. & C. I. Railway, residing on the top floor, No. 4 Grants Buildings, deposed that the deceased had been to give him a visit and remained in his room for two hours. About five minutes after he had left, witness was informed that some one had fallen near the stairs and was groaning. Witness went down and saw the deceased lying on the road in front of the entrance to the building. The deceased might have fallen from an archway opening at the landing of the staircase on the second floor. Deceased was sober when he left him.

Dr. Scott, Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital in his evidence said that deceased was admitted into the hospital suffering from shock. He was semi-conscious. He did not rally and died at 3-30 a.m., yesterday. He was of opinion that was due to shock. The deceased was suffering from hysteria.

The jury recorded the verdict of death from shock following on multiple injuries caused by an accidental fall from the second floor of the Grant's Buildings.

PETIT NAGPORE SWADESHI S. W. & M. CO.

The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Company's registered Office, Nos. 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Chairman of the board of directors, presided. The report of the directors and statement of accounts from 18th November 1907 to 30th April 1908, circulated among the shareholders, were adopted.

Votes of thanks to the agents and the directors for good management of the Company's affairs were passed, and the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," July 23.)

Mr. Gopal Lakshman Gajendragadkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Belgaum in the district of Belgaum is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. Dhondo Kashinath Lele, Head Clerk to the to the Collector of East Khaddesh, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Nasik, pending further orders.

Mr. Martand Vinayak Dani, Head Karkun on Rs. 70, taluka Chandor, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. S. P. Kulkarni on privilege leave for six weeks from 5th August 1908 or until further orders.

Narayan Keshav, Second Grade Local fund Vaccinator, Chalisgaon Talula, E. D., Khandesh, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th June 1908 inclusive, and Candidate Bhikaji Narhar was appointed to act for him.

Balwant Ganesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Peint Taluka, Nasik Zilla, is transferred to Chandvad Taluka, Nasik Zilla, with effect from 26th June 1908.

Keshav Shripat, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chandvad Taluka, Nasik Zilla, is transferred to Peint Taluka, Nasik Zilla with effect from 17th June 1908.

Candidate Damodar Govind was appointed Third Grade Local Fund Veccinator, Chandvad Taluka, Nasik Zilla, from 9th to 25th June 1908 inclusive.

Pandharinath Narayan, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khed Taluka, S. D., Poona Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 2nd July to 1st August 1908 inclusive, and Candidate Vishnu Bhau Kanitkar is appointed to act for him.

The probationary appointment made in Notification No. 277 of 2nd September 1907 is hereby confirmed.

In Notification No. 232 of 15th June 1908 "for 18th May 1908" "read" "6th March 1908."

Datto Mahadeo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sampgaon Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 7th September to 12th November 1907 inclusive.

Candidate Gurlingappa Mahalingappa was appointed substantive pro tem. Third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sampgaon Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, from 21st September to 22nd May 1908 inclusive.

Datto Mahadeo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sampgaon Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, dismissed the service with effect from 13th November 1907.

Girdhar Malhar, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sampgaon Taluka, Belgaum Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 23rd May 1908 vice Datto Mahadeo, dismissed.

Candidate Abdulkhadir valad Sheik Hussen Saheb is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 23rd May 1908 vice Girdhur Malhar, promoted.

Shanker Kishordas, Municipal Vaccinator, Surat City, was granted privilege leave from 6th June to 5th July 1908 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

Shanabhai Kashibhai, Candidate Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 9th March to 10th June 1908 inclusive, and Candidate Choonilal Rajaram was appointed to act for him.

The privilege leave granted to Mahirchand Naraindas, Municipal Vaccinator, Shikarpur Town, in Notification No. 191 of 8th June 1908 is extended to 5th August 1908 inclusive.

Chandiram Lachiram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 18 June to 31 July 1908 inclusive, and Candidate Jhamandas Dharamdas is appointed to act for him.

Tulsiomal Ramchand, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, is granted privilege leave from 23rd June to 22nd July 1908 inclusive, and Candidate Mulchand Primal is appointed to act for him.

Mr. Teckchand Vithaldas, Second Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Larkana District with effect from 6th June 1908.

Pahlajrai Kimatrai, Head Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, on probation for six months, with effect from 6th June 1908 vice Mr. Hakikatrai Alamchand deceased.

Jessaram Chandumal, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is appointed Head Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, on probation for six months, with effect from 6th June 1908 vice Mr. Pahlajrai Kimatrai, promoted.

Railusing Utamsing, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Larkana District, is promoted to First Grade, on probation for six months, with effect from 13th May 1908 vice Jessaram Chandumal, promoted.

Sachanand Sangatrai, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Jacobabad District, is promoted to Second Grade, on probation for six months, with effect from 13th May 1908 vice Railusing Utamsing, promoted.

Abdul Rahim Abdul Sami, Candidate Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, on probation for six months, with effect from 12th June 1908 vice Sachanand Sangatrai, promoted.

Metharam Kotumal was appointed substantive pro tem. Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Larkna District, from 13th May to 5th June 1908 inclusive.

Ramchandra Waman Pethe to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade vice Mr. Balvant Ganesh Deshpande, retired. Mr. R. R. Hattangadi to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, vice Mr. Ganpat Ramji Mane, retired. Mr. T. N. Koppikar to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, vice Mr. Govind Ramchandra Takle, retired.

(I) vice Mr. Balvant Ganesh Deshpande, retired.—Mr. Ardeshir Nararvanji Master, L.C.E., to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade. Mr. Lakshman Shamrao Koppikar to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade. Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Irani to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade. (II) vice Mr. Ganpat Ramji Mane, retited.—Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Limaye to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade. (III) vice Mr. Govind Ramchandra Takle, retired. Mr. Hari Anant Bhadbhade to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade.

Mr. Ewbank passed an examination in Gujarati and Mr. Shannon in Kanarese.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Probationary Deputy Collector, passed with credit the Higher Standard Departemental Examination on 20th June 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough granted to Mr. Kashinath Bapu Pathak, B. A. Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, in Government Notification No. 1789, dated the 9th October 1907 is extended by three months and seven days, i. e., up to and inclusive of the 9th October 1908.

THE ranks of unusual fiction will receive an addition by the publication of "The Hard Way," to be shortly issued by Mr. John Long. It is the moving story of an unfortunate marriage, and the author, who is a peer of the realm, prefers, for the present, to disguise his identity.

NELSON'S TRAFALGAR SIGNAL.

The "New Discovery" and its Effect.

For the past twenty years—since 1885, to be precise, writes G. H. Hurford in the "Pall Mall"—the historic signal of Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar has been displayed on innumerable occasions by a certain set of flags which have hitherto been universally accepted as authentic and correct. In the year mentioned a leaflet was prepared and published by the authority of the Admiralty in which the flags for each word of the signal were set forth in a coloured diagram, with explanatory notes to enable any one who wished to do so to construct the signal for themselves. It has been announced, however, that the authorities, in consequence of a discovery by the Admiralty librarian, have decided that a change in the flags used for the signal is necessary, those hitherto flown being, in the opinion of the Admiralty, quite different from the actual flags used at Trafalgar. It may not be amiss, therefore, to inquire upon what grounds this decision has been arrived at.

The principal object discovered by Mr. Perrin, the Admiralty librarian, is a fleet signal book, containing the signatures of four Admiralty officials, who were in office together from January 21, 1804, to May 15, 1804; the date of the issue of the volume being thus fixed at about eighteen months before the great battle. It should be explained that there were two distinct kinds of signal books then in use in the Navy: the "Signal Book for the Ships of War," issued in 1799, which contained the general evolutionary signals of the fleet, and the "Telegraphic Signals or Marine Vocabulary" of Sir Home Popham, first published in 1803, which gave a list of words and phrases in common use for the transmission of messages between vessels. For these two signal books only one set of numeral flags was used, and in order that the signalman taking in the signal could be made aware of the volume in use of a flag was hoisted at some part of the signalling ship when the code used was that of Sir Home Popham. Popham's signal book was merely an amplification of the principle of the general signal book, and had there been two sets of flags in use instead of one nothing but endless confusion would have resulted.

In 1808 a new edition of the general signal book was made, and by comparing the plate of flags in it with those of the 1799 edition it is seen that a change has taken place between the two years mentioned. This change has hitherto been assumed to have been made when the book was issued, viz., in 1808, and were this the case the flags of the 1799 signal book would be those that were used for the Victory's signals in 1805. Up to the present no one has doubted that such was the case, and the famous signal has been represented since 1885 by the flags of the 1799 volume. But the signals in the book of 1804, now discovered at the Admiralty, are identical in every respect with those of the 1808 edition, which means that the change in the signification of the numeral flags of the signal code was made at, or some time before, the date of the former volume, which, after having been stowed away in the cellars of the Admiralty for an indefinite period, has now been brought forth to upset the work of naval historians and marine painters alike. Following up this "find," Mr. Perrin has gone to the Public Record Office, and there unearthed an Admiralty Circular of November 8, 1803, directing that a change of the numeral flags should immediately take place on account of the Redbridge, schooner, having been captured in the Mediterranean, by which a great part of the private signals had fallen into the hands of the enemy. In addition to the Admiralty Circular of 1803, an order of Nelson himself, directing this change to be carried out in the ships under his command, is given in the "Despatches and Letters," Vol. V., p. 375. This order, dated Victory, at sea, January 16, 1804, states that "the Admiralty having resolved that a change of the Numeral Flags described in page 14 of the Day Signal Book shall immediately take place, I have it in command from their Lordships to send you a painted copy of the Flags as now altered, and to desire that you will paste the same on the fourteenth page of the Day Signal Book in your possession, and to use the altered Numeral Flags instead of the Numeral Flags at present in use until you receive further orders."

This explains the whole matter. It was, of course, unnecessary to do so, but had a new edition of the signal book been made when the change was decided upon the mistake now exposed by the Admiralty librarian would never have arisen. These slips of paper, with the altered flags, were pasted in the 1799 signal books, and it has apparently been thought that they were placed there in 1808. When the signal books were printed, blank spaces were left for the flags, which were coloured by hand at the Admiralty by a confidential official, each volume being signed by two or three of the Sea Lords and one of the Secretaries before it was issued to the Fleet.

It has been suggested that the flags of the vocabulary signal book of Sir Home Popham, the one used for Nelson's signal, were not changed at the time that those of the general signal book were altered. As already pointed out, it is hardly likely that two different groups of signal flags were in use at the same time, but, apart from this, the argument falls to the ground when it is stated that a copy of Sir Home Popham's book, with the flags altered in accordance with the Admiralty circular, is to be seen in the Patent Office Library.

There can, therefore, be no doubt that the flags which have been hoisted on board the old Victory at Portsmouth and at several other places on each anniversary of the battle are not those which were used by Admiral Pasco, Nelson's flag-lieutenant at Trafalgar, to make the immortal signal. Previous to 1885 the flags of the 1803 signification were always used, and it has only been since the issue of the Admiralty leaflet of that year that a reversion to the older flags has taken place. The mistake then made was, however, quite excusable, and not only the naval authorities, but many naval historians including Professor Sir John Knox Laughton, have taken the flags of the 1799 signal book as those in use at Trafalgar. That these same historians now concur in the decision of the Admiralty as announced in the House of Commons by Dr. Macnamara is proof of the unanimity which exists on the matter.

On the other side of the Atlantic the discovery has created almost as much excitement as has been evoked here, owing to the fact that the flags which in 1799 represented the words of Nelson's signal, in 1805 made a confusion of words, which, after a caution, end up with "Advance, America!" While the flags used for Nelson's favourite signal, "Engage the enemy more closely." Nos. 1, 6, represented, in 1803, "Come to my assistance!" It is about time the flags were changed.

BY a lucky chance, says the Paris correspondent of the "Chronicle," the police have discovered the individual who stole a number of statuettes, including one of Iris, from the Louvre Museum. A detective quite accidentally overheard a dispute between a man and woman, in which the latter threatened to denounce her companion as the author of the robberies.

FAIRIES AND FAIRY RINGS.

A Strange Experience of Them.

It is commonly supposed, writes Harwood Brierley in a home contemporary, that the marches of the fairy kingdom have been narrowed by railways, motor-cars, newspapers, and universal education. Readers of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" may imagine that Fairyland is that Athenian wood of Shakspeare's muse;" but the personages in Spenser's "Faery Queene, live in a region quite unlocated, and as for Shelly's "Queen Mob," no body has ever wished to locate her ladyship. The fairy godmother of Cinderella may be seen on the stage during winter-time, becoming a nonentity before summer's balmy days. She is a bit conventional, of course, and a bit too familiar for people interested in such true fairies as Titania and such true elves as Oberon, Puck, Peaseblossom, Cobweb, Moth and Mustard-seed. Aecording to the state of our imagination, when the practical side of life fades a little we can enter fairyland any sweet moonlight June night by copse-bordered meadow, green knoll, or moorland dell. It is, at any rate, a mistake to suppose that Fairyland lies on the other side of the hills, just beyond our reach. It often lies at our very doors.

Lately I have been on a visit to Fairyland. I had heard about a troupe of fairies dancing round rings on pastures between aromatic pine-woods where, on a fungus foray last autumn, it was my joy to find cetain myxies—or, rather, myxomycetes—of a species which have an undoubted connection with fairy-rings. A venerable Yorkshiremen informed me one morning that "They fays 'ad been doncin' again, an' left a ring o' bright green grass behind 'em." When I asked if he had actually seen these fays, or fairies, dance with his own eyes, so as to be able to supply first-hand in formation on the subject, he shuddered and declared that he would go fifty miles out of his way to miss a fairy. "They'd been yewman (human) wunst," I was told, "an that a'undered year wur nowt to pass by while a man, be 'e passon or not, stared at a fairy donce Sike things nivver did neabody no good, didn't them:" He told me that a fairy family lived beneath a certain green knoll in the vicinity; and he knew a man who had once visited their dwelling, being young, handsome, and blackhaired when he partook of their hospitality at a banquet where vessels of pure gold were used, but old, shattered in health, and bald when the fairies kicked him out into the world again half an hour later.

I took the risk of going to see the fairies dance without any special invitation. I saw both fairies and elves; for with Milton's line from "Comus" on my mind—"Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves"—male fairies seemed to me about as impossible as female elves. It is easy to obtain depositions showing that the final end of the man who has dealings with fairy-folk is not crowned with blessing, but cursed with disaster. These Lilliputian folk located in Yorkshire, were smart little green garments trimmed with wings and bells, and they tripped it on the light fantastic toe as if unconsoious of being watched by an intruder. In the interval between each dance they often played pranks with one another, but I could not believe that there was any malevolence in their nature. They also played hide-and-seek under the plumes of tall, nodding grass; and where the grass was not so tall they ran races several times, tumbling over one another constantly. From beneath a few toadstools their merry peals of laughter came to my ears like the music of lily-bells. When tired of dancing and chasing I saw them swing on gossamer and cobwebs. At last the soaring lark reminded them that no respectable fairy must be abroad after peep o' day. They all trooped off demurely to their residence under the emerald knoll.

Rubbing my eyes, I found myself lying on the sward amongst tall grass and many wild flowers. Looking around as the day broke, I saw on my left an upland pasture, where other fairy revellers were still dancing; but they wore no fabrics from the looms of Samarcand; they wore nothing at all except slightly dinted caps of tan colour, rather larger than a shilling. Proceeding to the spot, I seized a handful of them, and commenced to fill both pockets, the resistance being but slight, although I made no pretence of being Gulliver the Second. Three centuries and a half ago a man named Fulke wrote something about "those round circles that ignorant people affirme to be the rirges of the faeries danees." Fie, Mr. Fulke! that you should challenge the people's rights to believe in fairy-folk! Surely, seeing is believing!

Another rub of the eyes, another handful of fays, two laps of my jacket pockets pulled down, and I then begin to reflect that Mr. Fulker may have been a bit of a scientist before the world was ready for him. As one possessing an acquired taste for mycology and myeophagy, I remembered that it was the habit of certain fungi to form rings on our downs, wolds, pastures, meadows, and even lawns, leaving, as their circumference widens season by season, a more intensely green circle of grass behind them. What more natural than to conclude that the fairies have been dancing here? The specimens I picked up were very real in their tangibility, being dry and elastic enough to bounce on a table or a floor without coming to grief. It only remained for me to determine their species. For as there are goblins, and pixies, and kelpies, and undines, all quite distinct from the elfin tribe, so, besides fairy ring champignons (called by scientists "Marasmius oreades"), there are other species of ring-forming toadstools known as "Marasmius urcus," "Agaricus archimenes," "Lepiota procera," "Tricholoma Pancelum," "T. humile," "T. terreum," "Clitocybe infundibuliformis," "Lycoperdon, borisla" "Physarum cinereum," etc. The rings are nowise phenomena, because, is the humus of the soil is exhausted by these leaflets, plants whose origin is mycelium or spawn, they widen out from one common centre in search of food-matter. Each generation of rotting fungi supplies a ring of nitrogenous manure to the grass and herbs growing there, consequently they become more lush, tall and of darker hue than the average verdure of the field.

One day I had on my knee the small son of a scientist living in the country. "Do you know if there are any fairies in your woods" Bob? I asked him. "No," replied the lad, promptly, "but I know where there's some edible fungi!" It is becoming almost a difficult matter to find toadstools and other fungi which are not edible. The true fairy-ring mushroom I have eaten many a time, as they eat it in France. It is a summer species, becoming rare in September. Unhappily, however, it is often too tough to be enjoyed even by those who have ceased to regard it as a poisonous toadstool. On the other hand, I happen to know some myeophagists who contend that it is the very pick of all fungi for the stewpot, and who, therefore, eat it with a greater relish than tinned truffles from France. It is most useful for flavouring, and will furnish an excellent white sauce, as good as any ordinary ketchup; but I recommend that it be gathered in damp weather, and broiled at once for breakfast in butter. Those who sniff with suspicion, only to turn away in disdain, have yet to learn what possibilities are before them in utilising hundreds of common fungi, which are only "toadstools" by name, but mushrooms by nature.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

It is natural that a keen interest is already being taken in the City as to the possibilities of the forthcoming Presidential election in the United States; the more so in view of President Roosevelt's determination not to allow himself to be nominated for a third term.

Mr. James Creelman, the well-known war correspondent, contributes an interesting article on "Mr. Roosevelt's Renunciation" to the American edition of "Pearson's Magazine."

It was after midnight when President Roosevelt received a telegram from Judge Parker congratulating him on his election in 1904.

The President had a party of friends in the White House, and when this final acknowledgement of Democratic defeat arrived their rejoicing was unbounded.

Earlier Mr. Roosevelt had written a few words on a sheet of paper and handed it to his guests, who passed it about the table at which they sat.

As they read what he had written he watched them earnestly, his strong arms folded and an odd look in his smiling face.

That was the historic statement in which Mr. Roosevelt pledged himself not to accept a nomination to succeed himself in office after the end of his next term.

Within a few minutes the paper was given to the newspaper correspondents waiting at the White House, and the telegraph wires carried to the ends of the world the announcement that the youngest and most popular of all the Presidents of the United States had deliberately bound himself against any hope of re-election.

Nor was this act the result of a sudden impulse, the unconsidered generosity or humility of an emotional nature deeply stirred by a great victory.

Two weeks before the election was decided the President and Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton, were in the White House discussing the prospects of the struggle and lazying along over the details of the campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt yawned and stretched his arms.

"Well, it will soon be over, Paul," he said. "We will then know the result. If I am beaten I can say that at least, I have had as much as any one else."

"That's so" aswered the big Secretary.

"But," added the President, with a sudden vigour; "there's one thing I intend to do if I am elected—a thing I will do right off."

The Secretary sat up straight. The President's manner and words aroused him.

"I have made up my mind," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "to announce, if I am elected, that I will regard the coming four years as my second term, and that under no circumstances will I accept a nomination for another term."

Whereat the astonished Secretary started to speak, but Mr. Roosevelt stopped him by holding up a protesting hand.

"I won't do it now," he said, "because I don't want any one to be able to say that I did it to catch votes. I intend to do it when the votes are all counted and when the country will understand that I mean it absolutely."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Roosevelt had reflected on his course in advance—he spoke of it to other members of his Cabinet long before election day—and that he had some deep, practical purpose to serve by his solemn and twice-uttered renunciation.

And it is a renunciation. No man who knows the President well can doubt it. He has enjoyed his great office more than any of his predecessors, enjoyed its tormenting difficulties as well as its honours.

That tense, stocky, muscular figure, coarse, virile face, thick neck and round head scarcely suggest imagination; rather the practical nature that is satisfied with hard work, material rewards and physical comforts.

A friend suggested to the President that he might yet fall a prey to assassins.

"If they get me now it will be too late," was his cheerful reply. "I am a head of the game."

It may be interesting to know that Mr. Roosevelt has an independent income of more than ten thousand dollars a year from the estate which he inherited from his father. This, with a comfortable home at Oyster Bay, makes it possible for him to live and maintain his family for the rest of his days.

Renunciation of residence in the White House has no financial or economic side in this case. It is a purely moral-political question, the effect of a clear purpose and much looking ahead.

Now for Mr. Roosevelt's renunciation:

The idea grew in his mind. It became a decisive factor. The more he thought of it the more necessary it seemed.

But to Mr. Roosevelt, confronting a great crisis in the history of his country, and determined to deal with it fearlessly, the idea of renouncing a third term, and renouncing it in unmistakable and unchangeable terms, went deeper than mere sentiment, or tradition, or reverence for Washington.

He saw that the step, aside from all other considerations, was necessary as a matter of practical, present statesmanship, and that it must be taken at a particular time and in a particular way.

POT STILL V. PATENT STILL.

The whisky controversy cannot be understood without understanding the nature and construction of the patent still. Nine men out of every ten have never heard how this still differs from the pot still. To them, therefore, the controversy must be largely without meaning.

Every one understands distilling in its simplicity. Having obtained a liquid containing spirit, or ethylic alcohol, to speak correctly, it is only necessary to heat this liquid in a vessel from which the fumes can only escape by a pipe, which has subsequently a downward course and can be kept cool. The vapours escape through this pipe and in their passage along it, condense. Spirit is thus produced, and the familiar shape of the pot still can be immediately understood.

Disregarding for the moment all questions as to the nature of the liquid distilled and the materials from which it is, or can be, produced, four facts in the working of the pot still call for attention:—

(a) It works slowly.

(b) It produces spirit often weak and always charged with impurities.

(c) The presence of impurties necessitates redistillation.

(d) The processes of first and second distilling and other operations are not continuous but separate.

The patent still, Coffey's distilling apparatus, aims at overcoming these drawbacks. It consists of two columns, each composed of a number of superimposed chambers, the floors of which are perforated The first of these two columns is called the "analyser," the second, the "rectifier." Let us consider these two columns separately.

Into the top of the "analyser" the wash—that is to say, the liquid containing spirit—is introduced. At that time steam is being forced up the column from below. In each chamber the wash, falling through the perforations, meets the steams rising through them. Finally the whole of the wash reaches the bottom of the column exhausted of its spirit.

A pipe connects the top of the "analyser" with the bottom of the "rectifier." and through this pipe the spirit-laden vapours pass. Ascending through the chambers of the "rectifier," or second column, they meet a cooling pipe. In each chamber the vapour yields up impurities. Finally, at the top of the column, a strong, pure spirit is condensed and collected. Without entering into any explanation of the varying temperatures at which certain impurities condense or the reasons why the heat decreases, it may be stated that the result of this passage of the hot impure vapour through the "rectifier" is the production of a spirit of great purity and high strength. A last word as to the ingenuity of the whole apparatus is this. The liquid passing through the coolling pipe of the "rectifier" is up to the last stages of the distillation, the very wash itself on its way to the top of the "analyser."

Now, this patent still works quickly. It involves no troublesome processes of redistillation. It does its work with rapid, continuous action. The spirit it produces is pure and strong. From a commercial point of view it is in every way excellent. What, therefore, are its faults?

From the point of view of the manufacture of spirit for methylation or for other commercial and purposes, or spirit in a perfectly pure state, it has few, if any, faults. But when the production of a potable spirit such as whisky is in question points of dispute arise.

First, what are impurities and what are not? Here at once arises the consideration of the nature of the wash and the materials from which it is produced. Remembering that all that is requisite for the production of spirit is a liquid containing sugar in some form or another, which is split up into alcohol and carbonic acid by the addition of yeast, it may be seen at once that numerous materials are at the service of the distiller. Grain—or, to be accurate, the starch in grain—is only one of many.

Some of the so-called "impurities" of the pot-still are not impurities at all. They give characteristic and desired flavours to the resultant spirit. In the patent still—the quick, efficient, and commercially valuable patent still—they are simply lost.

There now arise questions which at the present time are "subjudice." What they are can guessed. The use of the patent still for the manufacture of whisky has been definitely challenged, and a Royal Commission is considering the difficult question, "What is whisky?" It would therefore be unwise to enter into various questions as to the materials used by distillers or capable of being used by them. The purpose of this article has been served if it has explained the patent still.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

SOME DECAYED INDUSTRIES OF LONDON.

Every other year an old type drops out

THE FOLLY OF "GROWN-UPS."

No one is really grown-up writes Constance Smedley in the "Daily Mail."

After having been in the world for a certain number of years the child supposed to disappear, leaving an entirely different individual—someone with radically different tastes, ambitions, and proclivities. As a matter of fact, the child remains as alive as ever, only no grown-ups dare admit the fact. They do their best to hide the child-soul, burying it beneath layers of conventions such as social position, or intellectual development, or the cares and responsibilities of the struggle for existence.

To keep up the pretence, grown-ups pucker their foreheads in scowls, curve their mouths into sneers, put a restless dissatisfied look into their eyes, and imagine they have thus removed themselves for ever from the plane of youth. Further to maintain the illusion, they try to assure the world that life has no more treats or surprises for them, and that it is impossible for them to enjoy themselves very much.

If they were still in the ranks of authorised children, such behaviour would be viewed in the right light. A continual state of boredom would be regarded as ingratitude, an affectation of superiority would be held as unwholesome conceit and the reserve usually accompanying such a state of mind would be promptly dealt with as "sulks." No nonsense is stood from children. Unfortunately, when they ascend what should be a higher plane of life, "nonsense" is expected from them, and even encouraged.

The state of grown-ups is usually one of "putting on airs." If we look at those around us, viewing them as magnified children, it is amazing how they carry out our accusation.

A striking object-lesson was given quite recently at a brilliant State function. The building had been lavishly decorated the finest assembly of talent collected all had donned the most beautiful attire, and no pains had been spared to give the guest of honour a happy evening. The guest sat in the midst of the merry making with an expression of sullen resignation. Had the proper sense of human values been preserved, the host would have leant over, tapped the guest upon the shoulder, and remarked kindly but firmly, "If you can't look pleasanter, you'll go straight home!" Such remarks make character—in children; in grown-ups they unfortunately sometimes lead to war. But that is because humanity is still hugging the dream of being grown-up.

This state, indeed, seems sometimes to be only the state of doing everything which children are told not to do. Untidiness, for instance; is held as one of the cardinal nursery since; but how many grown-ups write blotted letters, with zizag lines, and almost illegible handwriting, that would have been termed "disgraceful scribble" in schoolroom days? Yet why should people of thirty feel privileged to write worse than when they were twelve? Why should age confer the habit of making ill-formed characters? Why should all the framework of order discipline, and steadiness, so laboriously constructed in youth, be encouraged to topple down directly one leaves the schoolroom?

THE NECESSITY OF "INDIVIDUALITY."

In answer comes the grown-up convention of the necessity of "individuality." In the school-room children are trained to follow definite laws; but the grown-ups have a delusion that keeping rules makes for uniformity. Therefore they celebrate their escape from supervision, by casting over as many nursery traditions as possible, and, strutting about forthwith in a most unseemly manner, imagine they are developing personalities which are an improvement on those they wore in nursery and school-room.

As a sign of emancipation, they stay up very late, lie abed in the morning overeat themselves, drink strong drinks, smoke, and generally give themselves trouble. Instead of gaining in cheerfulness, they are inclined to pull longer and longer faces over the bother of doing their daily task worry lines come on their foreheads and their grumbling reaches a pitch which would have evoked the severest, correction in earlier days. As they are "grown-up," however, no one intervenes to stop them from making themselves and everyone they meet completely miserable.

On the other hand, the grown-ups who enjoy continual holidays are as fidgety and restless," not to say naughty, as children in the same predicament. The days seem just as long, the parties as monotonous. While as for the quarrels they indulged in, can anyone plead they are any less silly than children's differences? The analogy is identical. Mr. Smith prefers to play with Miss Brown, so Miss Green cries her eyes out, and feels deserted by the whole world for ever and ever. Mrs. Jones does not ask Mrs. White to her party, although she has invited the Grahames, Mrs. White's great friends. Is Mrs. White's heart-burning less at forty than at fourteen?

When the so-called dignity is lifted from these poor grown-ups they are found to be as absurdly disproportionate in the estimates of their troubles as they were in the days when an ill-learnt lesson brought a cloud of disgrace in which eternity itself gave promise of no opening rift. An ill-done sum is sufficient to blight a day of a child's life; the shadow of a bad report may extent for weeks. But the grown-ups in charge of them attach no such serious importance to the awful clouds which blot out hope and joy from the child's horizon. They view the painful experiences as wholesome lessons, and directly the child begins to try to be better it soon recovers from the shadow.

When it comes to the turn of the grown-ups, however, they view their punishment in as precisely extravagant a manner as do the children. The disgrace of ill-done sums haunts them, so does the disgrace of a bad report. Like children, they feel the shadow will last for ever and ever. Like children, they feel they can never be received into popular esteem and respect again. Only they have no one to explain how unimportant the disgrace is and how quickly it is forgotten by everyone round if only they will try to do better and really improve.

They can see the folly of crying over spilt milk so plainly in children; the absurdity of fretting and hiding and making oneself ill with moping. Oh, what a lot of excellent common sense grown-ups dispense to children! Why cannot they spare a little for one another? And because all nice grown-ups are ready enough to be kind to the children who are making themselves unhappy over nothing, why cannot they be equally helpful and loving to the poor, silly grown-ups around them who are engaged in exactly the same occupation?

Their interests are so like children's interests too. Sometimes it amuses me to look round a drawing-room and see the callers as little girls and boys playing at visiting. Some are too self-conscious to eat anything; others are furtively tucking cake away; some are counting the minutes "till nurse fetches them"; others have found congenial friends and are comparing deeply interesting notes of kindred tastes; others are trying to appear important, and indulging in bragging, which would have called forth a very frank word of admonition from the hostess—if the little boys or little girls had not donned the protective garb of adolescence.

Now the hostess's tongue is tied. She cannot ell the fat little girl on the sofa she has had as much sweetstuff as is good for her! She cannot part those little girls who are waxing so rude to each other under pretence of a discussion of their political "rights." She cannot even take the little boy on the hearthrug by the elbow and tell him she and everyone else have had quite enough of his achievements on the Stock Exchange and in his racing motor, with a further word as to the inadvisability of showing-off.

Poor grown-ups! Their wisdom is the greatest delusion they possess.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

A Story of a Bazaar.

As my sister-in-law is the wife of the Vicar of St. Bartholomew's-in-the Fields, she is always getting up sales and entertainments to procure funds for sending people into the country. If I see her coming, and I have not a sovereign in my pocket, I dive down a side way or into a shop. So we do not often meet. Last Monday, however, I came round a corner one way as she came round it the other. She said that she hoped that all were well at home, and would I lend her my war medal for three days. I had got out of the way of being surprised at her surprising requests, so I merely let her know that, if the ribbon on my undress uniform, which she might have seen me wearing, had given her the impression that it signified a medal with many clasps, a medal to be lent for exhibition purposes, it was my duty to undeceive her.

My sister-in-law said that she was not going to have an exhibition of medals, and that the number of clasps did not matter, as she was sure that the verger would not mind. I told her that I was glad that I had not offended the verger. "You see," she declared, "he is dressing up as a soldier. Isn't it sweet of him? He is going to go sentry do, I mean do sentry go, outside the door of our bazaar." "Has he pawned his own medal?" I asked. My sister-in-law looked shocked. "He isn't the sort of man who would pawn anything. He is perfectly respectable, with a wife and nine children. And he hasn't got any medals, poor dear. I murmured that I thought he ought to have, but she went on, "Why, he only borrowed the uniform yesterday. Come, say that you will lend your medal. We want him to look like a hero."

I had to tell her that it was against the King's Regulations for officers to lend people medals, or for other people to wear them, if they had not been given them. She did not take it nicely, "I am sure," she said, excitedly, "that the verger would have won them if he hadn't been slaving in a slum instead of picknicking in the country. He is very brave man. Besides, he thinks of going out to South Africa in the spring."

"I am afraid that he will be too late to get any medals," I observed, softly. "And there aren't any emigrants' medals yet."

"If you are going to be so cross," she began, when a brilliant idea struck her, and found triumphant expression. "But, perhaps," she said, "it would be better if you were to come in your uniform and your sword—the verger couldn't borrow a sword—and walk up and down outside. Not all the time, of course. You could take it in turns with the verger." I declined.

"Well, if you won't do a simple thing like that, I don't see the use of your being a Volunteer. After all, you're only a dog-shooter, aren't you?"

They used to call us dog-shooters, but men "change and the form of them bodily," and now they call the members of the Territorial force "Terriers." There was an outside chance of our being called "the Terrors." I feel sure that there is or will be a song beginning "I'm a Terror to the girls, I'm a Terror, which might have been applied to us. As it is somebody will have to write one with "I'm a gay dog, I'm a Terrier in it."

I dined at the bazaar on its third and last day. I took my Colonel, who, like all Volunteer colonels, is a solicitor. He was annoyed when he saw the verger. I suggested a practical joke. We engaged a taxicab, and went to his office, where he found some summons forms. He filled six of them in, and put them in official envelopes. On our return we enlisted the services of a policeman by the aid of half-a-crown. "Give these," we told him, "to the people to whom they are addressed." We then went to the platform, where the refreshments were, and watched. The provision-stall got served with a summons for selling game without a licence. The churchwarden, who was hawking a hand-painted cushion, got a summons for conducting a raffle. A young man who was selling poker-work by auction had one handed to him. The Pretty little lady who had sold us a bottle of claret at dinner was not left out, nor the vicar, who had some packets of cigarettes on his stall. We saw my sister-in-law and the verger staring at a summons relating to the fact in that John Styles did, on and about the 12th instant. Wilfully and maliciously masquerade in his Majesty's uniform with the intent to bring the same to discredit. Lastly my sister-in-law got one herself, biginning "Whereas the regulations of the London County Council provide," and pointing out that the muslin drapery on her stall had not been made fireproof by oxalic acid. Confusion reigned. At last she came to ask my advice. I said that I knew nothing about such things, but my Colonel—and here I introduced him—being a commissioned officer of exalted rank in the Territorial Force, had, in consequence, enormous powers in connection with the merely civil force, the police. My sister-in-law went very little short of making public love to him, and at last he said that under the circumstances he was inclined to exercise his powers. He would see what could be done if she would give the papers into his charge. Nothing more has ever been heard of them. If there is one person who treats the auxiliary forces with reverence, not to say religious enthusiasm, it is the wife of the vicar of St. Bartholomew's-in-the Fields.—(J. S. J.)

The inspection by the Prince of Wales of fifty boys from the Marine Society's training ship "Warspite," who have recently returned from a voyage round the world in the ocean training ship "Port Jackson," took place on June 12. The boys, preceded by the "Warspite" drum and fife band, marched to Marlborough House, accompanied by Commander W. H. F. Montanaro, R.N., Captain Superintendent of the "Warspite;" Lieutenant H. T. A. Bosanquet, R. N., Secretary of the Marine Society; and Captain Maitland, Commander of the "Port Jackson." Entering the grounds by the garden gate, the party was drawn up in two ranks, with the band and colours in rear, inspected by the Prince. The Prince of Wales in addressing the lads, said:—'Boys "Warspite," I am pleased to welcome you here in my garden after your long voyage, and to have the opportunity of congratulating you upon your safe return. The captain reports that you have all behaved excellently during the voyage, and I hope that when you go to sea you will not forget the excellent training you have received.' The boys having been served with refreshment, marched to Charing Cross railway station to join the "Warspite" at Greenhithe.

BY THE WAY.

THE "HOUSE" AT HENLEY.

The two Christ Church eights have performed creditable feats at Henley under more favourable conditions than fell "sixty years since" to their grandfathers. For several years from 1846 onwards there is much difficulty in identifying accurately those who rowed at Henley in crews from Oxford especially those sent by Christ Church. During Dean Gaisford's reign the authorities of the house strongly objected to their men rowing in a "public regatta." The University Statutes, while forbidding undergraduates to "keep gladiators," made no provision for this novel iniquity, but a system of petty persecution was instituted, and housemen who wished to avoid coming into collision with the dons rowed under assumed names. Ignorance or negligence of this fact has caused hopeless confusion in the records of Hepley historians.

RETURN OF THE SWORD.

The War Office have decided. the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states, that officers are again to wear the sword on active service. During the South African war the sword was discarded, and officers were instructed to carry the rifle, like their men. The Japanese war, however, has led to a reconsideration of the matter. On the one side there was the fact that the possession of a sword singled an officer out for the enemy's sharpshooters; on the other, the moral value given to him by being different at all points from his men. The Japanese experience has turned the scale, and the old order is to be re-established.

"THE DIRTY CUFF."

The "Lancet" moralises on the question of the "dirty cuff": There can (it says) be no doubt at all that when the cuff picks up, as it is so prone to do, dirt from the counter, desk, or table it picks up also a multitude of micro-organisms. Dirt so far may be welcomed, inasmuch as it indicates an insanitary state of affairs. There is therefore a very strong scientific argument in favour of the wearing of materials which readily exhibit the signs of soiling. The white dress, the drills, and the ducks must necessarily be cleaned at regular intervals because they look unsightly or are an offence to the eye. The demand of the eye thus encourages the preservation of the hygienic state. It is so also with the cuff. No man with any respect for himself can wear a dirty cuff, and by keeping his cuffs religiously clean or by changing them frequently he is reducing his chances of coming into intimate contact with a collection of bacteriological entities. The adoption of "dark goods," or of those materials which do not show dirt, the "Lancet" regards as a "retrograde step." From the point of view of hygienic demand the coloured handkerchief, it declares, is an abomination "when its colour is merely adopted in order to avoid frequent washing."

THE WATER-GATE OF YORK HOUSE.

The re-opening of the famous Water-Gate of York House, in the Adelphi, revives memories of the Stuart era. That beautiful monument of Indigo Jones's artistic genius is the only vestige extant of the stately palace wherein dwelt the wealthy and profligate George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (Charles II.'s favourite—"Steenie"). After the Duke's assassination, York House passed into the hands of the Cromwellian General Fairfax, but soon reverted to the Villiers family by the marriage of the second Duke with the only daughter and heiress of the General. York House took its name from the Archbishops of York, whose London abode it became after the fall of Wolsey.

THE JUDGES AND THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

While heartily in sympathy with expressions of loyalty to the Throne, the "Law Journal" finds it difficult to understand why it should be deemed proper to celebrate the King's birthday at the Royal Courts of Justice by the cessation of judicial work: This form of celebration, which is quite of recent origin, has not (says our contemporary) the example of other public departments to commend it. If the Legislature does not regard it as necessary to celebrate the occasion by ceasing to legislate, why should the judges think it essential to display their loyalty by ceasing to administer the law? The late Lord Coleridge was wont to remark that the King's birthday could be best observed in the Courts by the administration of the King's justice. The judges, instead of absenting themselves from the courts, might, the "Low Journal" adds, fittingly celebrate the King's birthday by sitting in their full State robes.

PEARLS OF PRICE.

If the Southern Cross pearl which is now on view at the Franco-British Exhbition is, as stated, worth £10,000, it is certainly one of the most valuable in the world. Even the largest pearls in the Duchess of Marlborough's wonderful necklace, fifty of which are said to average half an inch in diameter, and are valued at £4,000 each, are of trivial value in comparison with this Australian gem. But there have been pearls, if we are to believe the records, of much greater value. The pearl which Cleopatra is said to have dissolved and swallowed has been valued at more than £80,000.; and a similar pearl, cut in halves, adorned the ears of the status of Venus in the Pantheon at Rome. More costly still was the great Tavernier pearl, originally in the possession of an Arab merchant, which M. Tavernier travelled from Paris to Arabia to purchase, and for which he is said to have paid the enormous sum of £110,000.

THE ALL-RED ROUTE.

The first of July is celebrated by Canadians as the natal day of the great Dominion of Canada, and it is set apart as an occasion for rejoicing through all the broad lands stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The other day one of by no means the least important functions was the opening of another 400 miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, making a total this year of 1,800 miles. When the line is completed it will be the only transcontinental line passing from ocean to ocean through British territory, for the Canadian Pacific, about 250 miles west of St. John, N.B., has to pass through the State of of Maine, U.S.A. The Grand Trunk Pacific is being developed with British capital and Canadian skill, and is a link to bind the East and West of the British Empire together.

IF YOU WERE THE ROSE.

If you were the rose and I the bird
That sings on the whitethorn spray,
I'd sing the love of my heart for you
In the dawn of the summer day,
When the dew on pink petals like pearl-drops lay,
And the wind came from hillsides blue,
No song would be sweeter than mine, sweet soul,
The song of my love for you.

If you were the rose and I the bird
In the golden fret of noon,
With the great red poppies swung dreamily
To the wood-dove's tender croon;
I'd still sing on while the soft leaves slept,
And the winds sunk low to rest,
In the fragrant hush I would sing, sweet soul.
The song that my heart loves best.

If you were the rose and I the bird
When day slipp'd slowly by
Past the misty curtains of mauve and grey,
That fold o'er the ev'ning sky,
I'd sing till the moon like a half-blown rose,
Peep'd over the fields of dew,
Till you slept, sweet soul, with your hearts last thought—
The thought of my love for you.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SUMMER MATERIALS.

For the really elegant woman at this moment when the sun is bright and warm and summer seems as if it means to stay, there is no other wear writes a Paris lady correspondent but foulard, tussor, batiste, or linen. These cool and dainty materials follow the general lines of the elegant voiles and meteore gowns we saw launched early in the spring and, like them, are mostly of the Empire or Princess style, with high waists, and have transparent guimpes and unlined sleeves descending to over the wrist. In order that these summer dresses shall not appear skimpy they are cut very full from below the knee and are heavily embroidered and trimmed with lace and insertion. Added to this many of them are draped in divers ways with the inevitable echarpe, which is no longer used exclusively to wrap round the shoulders, but is employed in a hundred charming ways on the dress and cloak. Two particularly graceful examples of this draped scarf took my fancy one afternoon while taking tea at the Elysee Palace Hotel. One was a white foulard with small cherry-coloured spots. The long skirt was trimmed at the edge with a triple bias of white taffetas. The corsage was full over a guimpe of white spotted tulle, with incrustations of Venetian lace. A white crepede-chine echarpe was crossed over the bust and passed over the hips to the back, recrossed and brought over to the left side, where it was loosely knotted and allowed to fall to the hem of the skirt, where it was edged with a rich silk fringe. The other toilette was in ripe-wheat-coloured soft tussor in the Princess style, and very clinging. The guimpe was in finely-tucked Brussels tulle, and a double ruche of the same tulle made up on a black satin ribbon encircled the throat. Under the decolletage of the corsage a narrow black satin scarf was wound, a wider scarf being draped round the hips and brought up to the waist-line, and knotted, falling at the back instead of at the side.

TUSSORE COSTUMES.

For tussore costumes all sorts of fancy styles are indulged in to relieve the monotony of the long or short coat. For instance, some are so braided and soutached and stitched with cloth bands that but little of the tussore is seen, while others are cut away in front almost to the underarm, and open over the hips and slit up twice at the back from the waist-line, and are so long that they fall almost to the edge of the train of the long skirt. Others again are cut perfectly straight in front, and quite untrimmed, and the only note of originality lies in the two front lapels being brought right round to the back and fastened with three large buttons, which almost gives the impression that the front of the coat was in the way of the wearer, and so had to be pinned back. A prettier style than either of these is to have the underarm seam and the back seam from the waist downwards slit up and held together by narrow velvet bands or wide soutached braid. When this style is carried out in white with bands of the palest gold the effect is most graceful and young-looking.

HATS.

To suit the summer weather also hats are changing their shape. From being high and wide-crowned with moderately wide brims, they have become narrower and flatter crowned, but the brims have become wider. In this way they remain as large and voluminous as ever, but they are more shady and are a greater protection to the face. For the country and seaside white straw and natural coloured Italian straw are greatly in favour, while big hats in lingerie, cotton tulle, fine mousseline, lace, and embroidery continue to enjoy the popularity they gained last summer. Some of them are made with brims of finely pleated batiste edged with Valenciennes lace to match the much-worn jabot, the other part of the hat being composed of fine, loosely-woven straw. In spite of the fact that Queen Alexandra has quite given up the use of feathers for her own personal adornment, and always appears in toques trimmed with flowers or some such trimming, and does all in her power to persuade others to follow her example, there never were so many plumes, feathers, aigrettes, wings, and entire birds worn upon hats as at the present time, and this although this style of hat is most expensive, and often runs into hundreds of francs. However, the woman of slender means need not despair, for flower, are seen everywhere, and flowers so beautifully made that it is difficult to distinguish them from fresh natural ones, newly cut from hothouse or garden; the only thing wanting to make them rival their originals is the perfume. Roses are still much in evidence, from the small pompoms used to make buckles of, with which drapery and ribbons are held in place, to the large varieties that make the hat enormous. They are ranged in several rows round the crown according to the size of the flower and mixed with loops of grossamer-like tulle or in artistically arranged bouquets with a larger bouquet at the side, and mostly they are contrasted or graduated in colour.

COUNTRY DRESSES.

Dainty Parisiennes are making their last purchases before leaving the capital for visits to country chateaux or the seaside; and one of the places they never forget to visit in order to fill up any gap in their wardrobes is MM. Solivici and Simmoyse, 8. Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. I cannot do better than recommend my numerous English and American readers to follow their example, for the Parisian woman always knows where to obtain real elegance without paying too exorbitant a price for it. Although theoretically no new models are now being launched, this house continues to create new and pretty things, alike in dresses, costumes, and cloacks; and our fair travellers would be difficult indeed to please if they could not find there something to suit their taste. Could anything be prettier than a white linen dress, superbly embroidered from the hem of the medium-length skirt to just below the knees, the design mounting higher in front than at the back? The top of the corsage is composed of a deeply-cut empiecement in Valenciennes outlined by a narrow band of rose-coloured tussor. A highwaisted effect is gained by a ceinture in the same rose-coloured tussor, and this trimming is continued on the short full sleeves entirely composed of lace to match the empiecement. Quite a new idea has been introduced in this really charming dress in its lining, which, instead of the usual muslin, is of taffetas. Another beautiful dress I have seen was a Princess in Grey blue cloth in their particular style known as the "Stelle." The long skirt is plain but beautifully cut. The bodice is of course made with the so very fashionable empiecement of lace, which is finished off at the neck by a narrow band of satin vieux-rose, and is trimmed with old-rose satin arranged in bands on either side, terminating in two rosettes. The full sleeves were composed of lace with appliques of the blue cloth, and rose satin, drawn into a cuff of the satin studded with tiny gold buttons. A charming touch which completed the elegance of this costume were two tassels placed just below the shoulder.

On the motion of Councillor Ansell, the Lambeth Borough Council will at its next meeting consider the advisability on permitting smoking in the free libraries in the borough.

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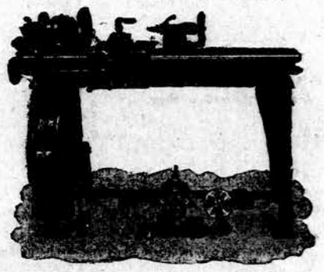
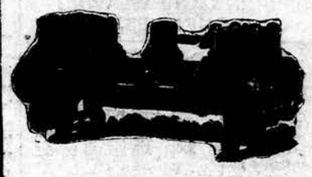


STEAM PUMPS.



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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 22.] [BOMBAY, JULY 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 3/4		1/2
2½ do. Rentes	85 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	89 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	mutilated.		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin	20·39	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	mutilated.		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills	1 3/8	un	chgd
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold per oz. 77/10 5/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for ... ...Rs. 10,00,000
There were no tenders.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 1,40,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Firm with a fair demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales ...	...6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	150
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans ...	...6·08+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 uncgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·36	5·36	5·18	5·12	5·07
+10	+07	+08	+09	+09
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
5·04	5·03	5·04	5·05	

+09

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 3,000
Do. do. last year	... 2,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... .
Spot Cotton—10·70—10	
Futures—Month of Oct....9·38—03	(First tone mutilated).
Do do. Dec....9·22—02	Declined owing to bearish crop reports.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·37—01
Do. do. Dec. 9·26—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED:—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 35 per cent. ex-ship 57½ July-August—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 51½ Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—48—July-August.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Mutilated.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 11½ Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Sov ...	15		
Gold Coins...	104	Bushr'h.....	E. Hayim.
Rupees	7,020		
2 Bundles Rs.....	3,000	Mahomerah	H. S. Shoostary.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [23RD JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 44 lacs up. The Bank of Bombay rate is reduced 1 per cent. thus making it 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
No Council Bills were sold yesterday. On the contrary, the Government of India sold to-day on the Secretary of State £975,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand, otherwise there has been very little doing in Exchange. All Banks are sellers of T. T. at 1s. 3 27-32d. and are offering to buy credits at 1-4 3 months' sight but bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Manila	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	136
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	153
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	179 1/4

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 95 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and 95½ for the second settlement, but scarcely any business has been done. Calcutta market is advised as 95 13-16 ready and 95 11/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	... Rs. 95-10
1st Settlement ...	...	... „ 95-10
2nd Settlement ...	...	... „ 95-8

Bullion :—
On Wednesday Bar silver in London fell 1-16 to 24 5-16 for cash and forward delivery. Locally there has been nothing, rates being nominal as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The American markets closed slightly easier. Here, we have no change to report, and as the bazaar is closed, prices are more or less nominal. At Colaba there was nothing doing this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	„
Fine M. G Damangaun-Pulgaon.	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	202	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	„
Good Westerns ...	197	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	„

NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	245	March/09
Good M. G. Broach	238	1/2 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	188/9	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	178	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·65	5·35	5·16	5·10	5·05
—01	—01	—02	—02	—02
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
5·03	5·01	5·02	5·03	
—01	—02	—02	—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet and there is little or nothing doing in this or any of the seeds markets.

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0	B. T.
September	„ 8 14 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 0 0	B. T.
„ Brown Delhi	„ 9 1 0	
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10 2 0	
„ „ Cawnpore...	„ 10 0 0	

Tone.—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Ready...	Rs. 10 9 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 31 4 0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs. 27 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	...Rs. 5 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs. 6 4 0	R. T.
New „ April-May ...	„ 5 6 0	

Tone.—Quiet.

The Share Market is closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,378 bales.
Wheat	10,495 cwts.
Linseed	1,525 „
Rapeseed	3,742 „
Gingellyseed	301 „
Poppyseed	2,165 „
Groundnuts	229 „
Castorseed	2,624 „
Rice	4,972 „
Myrabollams	1,593 „
Cottonseed	2,139 „
Mowraseed	2,916 „
Gram	5,855 „
Joowar	nil.
Maize	26

BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 16th July, 1908, at 15 29/32d. the rupee:—

	Calcutta £	Bombay £	Madras £	Total. £
Total amount of tenders received	4,68,000	5,00,000	nil.	9,68,000
Total amount accepted.....	4,68,000	5,00,000	nil.	9,68,000

THE Cambrian Coal Trust Company have acquired the naval colliery adjoining their present pits, giving them 12,000 acres of best Admiralty coal, with an output of 3,750,000 tons. The company has a capital of nearly a million sterling and employs 12,000 men.

A LAD named James Fox, whose parents reside at Aldis Mews, Aldis-street, Tooting, was playing on some steps leading to river near the Medical Military College, Millbank, when he fell into the water. Seeing the accident, Lieutenant Mc Coombe, R.A.M.C, immediately dived into the water and endeavoured to save the lad, who was, however, carried away by the strong current and drowned.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,375
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	623 xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,465 x.d
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	64½
	O. 50	50	1½ „	16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,950
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,515
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	150
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	div'd 10	195
Kamp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	215
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	137
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	...	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Assurance	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 37	495
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£15	...	dis. 11
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5 1/2
Thackers and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	124	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 970
David	250	250	20	358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,330
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	80	1,500
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	650
Inde-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid'd 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	75	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid'd 35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	750	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	325
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid'd 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	750	750	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
Sun	750	750	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	580	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	98½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Brosch City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmadpura Cln ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahurya	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	750	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	220
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	250	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

A RECORD OF THINGS DONE.

The season is closing down, and the dramatist and the actor, and the manager and the actor-manager, will soon be looking back upon the first half-year to see what it has done for them, or they for it. Mr. Beerbohm Tree will be able to make his retrospective glances into matters at His Majesty's with a conscience as clear as those wonderful blue eyes of his, for if his "runs" were not great his productions were, and he gave us of his best in every department of the dramatic art. He would not have been himself had he not done so. Mr. Tree began the year with Mr. J. Comyns Carr's solution of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." It was a fine, vigorous play; an exceedingly imposing and costly production; and Mr. Tree's performance of the part of John Jasper, the opium-smoker, proved one of the actor's most notable achievements in characterisation. But the fates of the theatrical skies seem to be even more opposed to the staging of Dickens than the dramatic critics, and in this case, as in many more the "Dickens play" had to make way for another much sooner than seemed in agreement with justifiable expectations. Again, as Gaston de Nerac, in "The Beloved Vagabond," Mr. Tree made a great personal success. He was an uncommonly interesting figure, this fiddling philosopher with the love of the roads upon him; but although Mr. Tree played the part in his best "Gringoire" manner, and although the author had made many friends by his attractive novel of the same name, "The Beloved Vagebond" was not what the man in the theatre would call a "winner." Perhaps the greatest success of Mr. Tree's half-year was his splendid production of "The Merchant of Venice" with himself as Shylock. No doubt, when Mr. Tree turns his turquoise eyes back upon his dramatic doings of the past six months, he allows a smile of contentment to intrude upon his set expression of perplexity as he reaches the record of his Shylock.

A COUPLE OF THIEVES.

At the St. James's, Mr. George Alexander ended the old year and began the new in royal style. Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox's play, "The Thief" adapted from the French of Henry Bernstein, proved one of the biggest of Mr. Alexander's many big successes; and no doubt Mr. Pinero's fine play of character, "The Thunderbolt, would not have had its last nights announced so soon after its first (for a Pinero piece) if its story had not presented scenes strangly similar in purpose and effect to certain among the most striking in "His House in Order" and "The Thief." As in the Bernstein-Lennox play, the heroine of "The Thunderbolt" is a good woman guilty of a dishonest act, the full meaning of which she does not realise until too late; and in this case as in "The Thief," she is defended and forgiven by a devoted husband. And the Mortimore family the husband has to fight, in the process of defending his wife, is the Ridgeley family from "His House in Order" over again, only more so. Still, as a play considered apart from the company of others, "The Thunderbolt" is unquestionably a splendid display of character-work on the part of playwright and players alike, and its comparatively early retirement from active life is much to be regretted.

THE LUCK OF LEWIS WALLER.

To go from one successful play to another is not a journey which leading actors are commonly destined to take and Mr. Lewis Waller may consider himself lucky that "The Explorer" was ready to his hand when he had finished with "A White Man." Judging from the enormous success he is now making in Mr. Somerset Maugham's stirring dramma at the Lyrice, Mr. Lewis Waller's annual report of his stage accomplishments will probably be the same as his half-yearly report: he will merely have to name two great triumphs—the triumph of "A White Man" and the triumph of "the Explorer." In connection with this play, let, me, in passing, express my deep repentance for a sin of which a playgoing reader finds me guilty. All who have seen this play are agreed that its most delightful comedy moments are provided by Miss Eva Moore and Mr. A. E. George, respectively as the enchanting young widow Mrs. Crowley, and the enchanted young bachelor—young for a retired K. C.—Richard Lomas. And, now that I have mentioned it, I hope I may strongly recommend myself to mercy.

MAUGHAM THE MAGICIAN.

The thing that in threatreland has already made 1908 a notable year is the extraordinary cleverness of Mr. Somerset Maugham's trick of fitting four entirely different players, two women and two men, with parts that each was born to play. Miss Ethel Irving was perhaps the most difficult of all to fit—at least, she might have been considered so by any other dramatist but the one whose peculiar name—is now on the bills of four West End theatres. Miss Irving strikes me as being a difficult subject for the average playwright because she has not quite got rid of certain unmistakable musical comedy mannerisms. But her Lady Frederick, with her frequent smiles for the audience and her tripping walk, is nevertheless a most delightful performance, and I venture to think that the fact that it is so is largely due to the author's genius for successfully adapting a person's peculiarities of manner to his own purpose. Miss Ethel Irving, as I am sure this charming actress would herself admit, did not at once show the wisdom of the change proved when, following the example of Miss Mari Tempest, she deserted musical comedy and took up with comedy simple. But, all in good time, along came the Good Prince Maugham, and lo! her struggles in the new business were over.

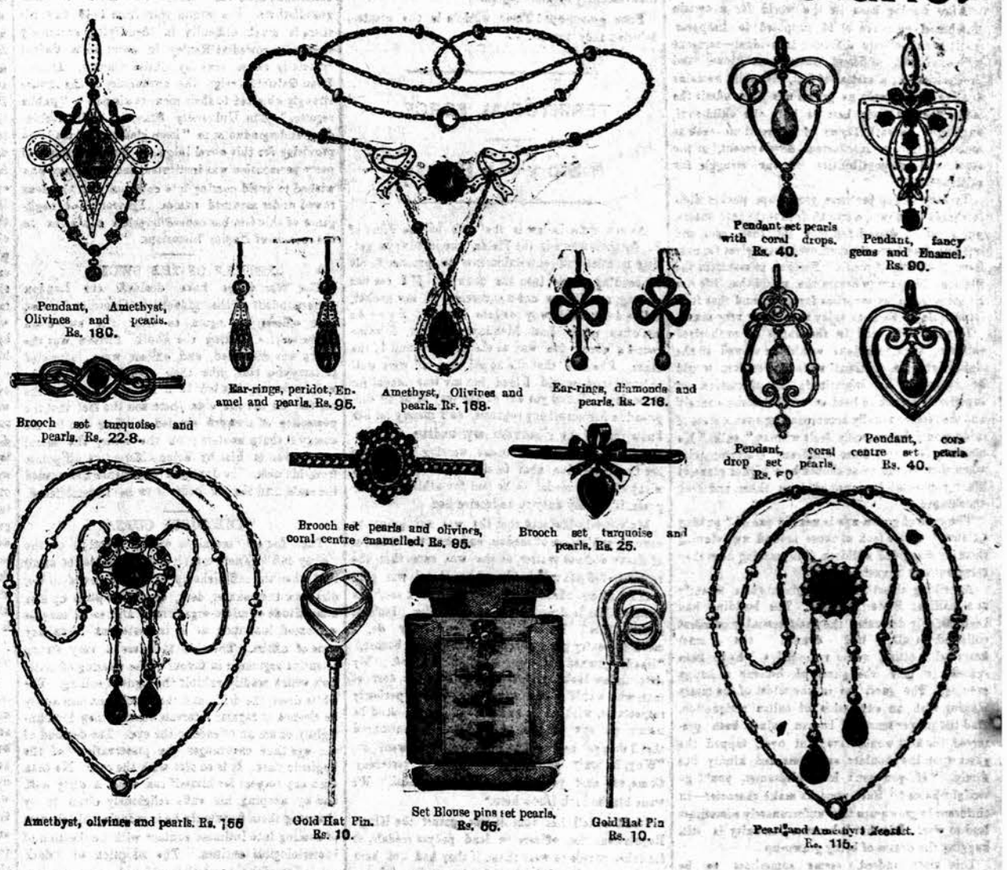
IF AT FIRST, ETC.

Mr. Cyril Maude followed a good rule. He tried again and again; and finally his pluck and perseverance were rewarded by "The Flag Lieutenant" whose great success at The Playhouse it was a real pleasure to me to record in these columns last week. I need not not mention the names of the comedies Mr. Maude "kept on pegging away" with, before the Fates handed him a first prize for patience. It would be particularly unkind to spell out the title of——! We will let bygones be bygones; we will try to forget that it ever happened; remembering only that "The Flag Lieutenant" is one of the biggest things in successes the London stage has seen for some time, and one such "winner" as this will pay the cost of half-a-dozen "losers." There is one thing that can be said in favour of an unsuccessful play—it cannot last long.

PLAYS AT POPULAR PRICES.

So far, the men who are at the top of the plays-at-popular-prices business are Messrs. Smith and Carpenter, of the Lyceum. Their half-year has been a glorious one, and it is an amazing thing to chronicle in this age of many music-halls that the masses, putting their moneys together, spent several thousands of pounds over a romantic tragedy from the pen of William Shakespeare. Messrs. Smith and Carpenter's revival of "Romeo and Juliet" proved the most successfull whithin the memory of the contemporary playgoer; so that Shakespeare spells ruin only to those who do not know how to introduce him to the man in the street and his wife and family. Messrs. Smith and Carpenter are at present engaged in the agreeable occupation of coining money.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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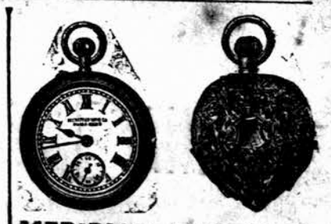

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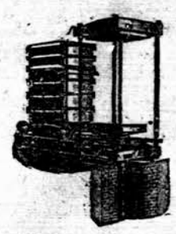

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